

# The Bismarck Tribune.

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## TRIBUNE TWINKLES.

THERE is a woman in Georgia who can clip the wool from thirty sheep in forty minutes. Married? Oh, no! "Oh, dear no!"

OUT in Montana the other day a man was hanged for lying. This will greatly hinder immigration toward that country.

BLAINE admits that he is a candidate. Where is that gifted political writer who so confidently asserted that no politician can tell the truth?

IF Logan is nominated at Chicago we may expect another Indian outbreak. Sitting Bull is pretty well subdued but he can't stand everything.

NEW YORK averaged but five suicides a day last week. During the week of Matthew Arnold's lecture there were—but comparisons are odious."

MR. BEECHER says the angels hold their noses when they look down on a Wall street man. They probably hold their noses with one hand and their pockets with the other.

IT is said that George Washington's spirit was seen hovering about the congressional chambers during a night session a short time since. It wore a crown of pain on its face.

FASHION now says that gentlemen must wear gloves up on all occasions, even when revelling in the innocent delight of trying to knock the other gentleman out in a prize fight.

A BATTLE capable of holding two hogheads has just been manufactured in Chicago, but it is looked upon with disgust by Chicago people. Not one of them dares carry it in his back aft pocket.

DENNIS KEARNEY is now washing dishes in a California hotel. Those who knew him as a political orator and thought that he would never again rise out of the mire will now see their error.

THERE are so many counterfeit silver dollars in circulation now that after church services the deacons who circulate the plates are kept busy for two or three hours separating the wheat from the tares.

A SR. LOT'S congressman eats oysters with a knife, but he never makes a manly face nor bats his eyes over a drink of St. Louis whiskey, and no constituency lovingly overlook his shortcomings.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH. Labouchere calls Mary Anderson a polished uncle. This ought to suggest to Kit Adams of the Bismarck Tribune that Ell Wheeler is a "burnished streak of lightning."

VENNOR says he will keep right along with his predictions until he scoots into eternity. He may continue them then, but it will be terribly monotonous to be obliged to turn out the cry of "extreme heat" every day.

CARPENTER work is being taught to the female pupils of the Salem, Mass., high school. We may now expect a banister to be invented down which a young and vivacious sweet girl graduate can slide with more ease and comfort.

A FEW days since a Billings man took a drink of water and died instantly. The coroner's jury came near making a case of suicide of it, but better judgment prevailed and they rendered a verdict of "visitation from providence."

PATTI says she "couldn't help it" when Gov Crittenden kissed her. He is a bold, bad Missourian, and no doubt pulled a revolver on her and made her hold up her hands before sipping the imported "Bloom of Youth" from her lips.

IT is announced that Minister Hunt lost two wives by death, was divorced from a third, and left a fourth when death rapped him in the boudoir. There is no telling what a brilliant record he might have left had he been given a little more time.

A ROLL sings.

"Her lips were so near,  
Tha' what else could I do—  
Her lips were so near," etc., etc.

Confound it, man, you could run like sixty. The law will not regard it as self defense if you had any possible chance to get away from her.

HENRY WATKINSON is still pushing his new copyrighting scheme, and now will not some philanthropist of the press rise up with a measure copyrighting humorous paragraphs. This would knock the Courier-Journal's humorous department about seventeen miles back into obscurity.

Twas winter and gay Jack Frost had flung His sparkling jewels on the fields of snow— While over the way his icicles hung

From the edge of the roof, in an even row. My little girl looked across the way.

At the frozen fringe that was hanging there;

And then in soft tones I heard her say:

"I wonder who banged that house's hair?"

—Bessie Chandler, in the St. Nicholas for March.

MARCH now, oh, worst of all the year, Then month of melting ice and slush!

We stand beside thy gloomy bier

And not one pang our hearts will hush,

Nor will one sympathetic tear

Be shed for thee. Thy wild career

Has been too cruel; for the clear,

Eight sky has writhed in pain,

A victim to thy frenzied fog,

Thy spiteful snow and raging rain,

Get up and get, thou vicious dog,

—New York Morning Journal.

A NEWSPAPER article once said: "An empty carriage halted at the hotel entrance, and Sara Bernhardt got out of it," and now another paragrapher is asserting that "an empty coach halted at the treasury department; and Alexander Stephens got out of it." Which of these can be accepted as being correct? There will someday be a muddle in history, if these little matters are not correctly filed as they pass us by.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Guiteau's Counsel Discloses Some Unpublished Conversations Had with the Murderer.

Villard Said to be Getting Rich Again Through Real Estate Speculation in Portland.

The Convention at Winnipeg Considering a Motion to Ask England for "More Liberties."

An Uneventful Day in Congress—Confirmation of the Receiver of the Yankton Land Office.

## THE WASHINGTON BUDGET.

## SENATE

Among the memorials presented was one by Cockerell, from the united labor organizations of St. Louis, protesting against the attempts of employers, as illustrated by the recent events in connection with the glass blowers and other trades, to reduce the compensation of American labor to a point on a level with the pauper labor of Europe, and praying for the passage of a law restricting such wholesale immigration as is intended to effect the reduction of the wages of American workmen. Mr. Sherman called up a message announcing the action of the house on the senate joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the contingent fund of the senate. The amendment by the house which provides that the money so appropriated shall only be used for the investigation, already ordered, was read, and after a general expression of the views of the senators unanimously condemned the amendment by the house as an unjustifiable interference of that body with the independence of the senate. On a vote by yeas and nays, the senate unanimously decided not to concur in the amendment, and a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee of the house on the subject.

The house amendment to the senate resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the senate contingent fund, restricting the use of money to investigations already ordered, was not concurred in.

The bill providing a system of courts in the United States in the far east passed, likewise the bill appropriating \$200,000 for Col. Albert H. Emery for inventing and constructing a machine for testing iron and steel.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate in executive session took up Senator Morgan's motion, made some weeks ago to reconsider the vote by which the Mexican treaty failed of ratification. The motion was carried.

Next Monday the treaty will be taken up for discussion with the understanding it shall continue until disposed of.

## HOUSE.

The morning hour was dispensed with and the house went into a committee of the whole, Converse, of Ohio, in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill.

## THE REQUEST AGREED TO.

In the house, on motion of Randall, the request of the senate for a conference on the joint resolution increasing the contingent fund of the senate was agreed to, and Radail, Holman and Ryan were appointed conferees. The house then adjourned.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds agreed to recommend the erection of public buildings at Akron, Ohio, and Duluth, Minn., to cost \$100,000 each.

## THE CHINESE MUST GO.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Finkerty today presented a petition from several hundred representatives of mechanical pursuits in his district, protesting against Chinese laborers coming into this country. The petition asks that the present law be so amended as to prohibit Chinamen coming to America under the guise of students or merchants to find employment. Finkerty says he understands similar petitions are to be presented from all the principal cities in the country.

## MORRISON TARIFF BILL.

The house committee on ways and means today acted favorably upon the Morrison tariff bill. As agreed upon, it places salt, coal and lumber on the free list. A provision with respect to coal is to the effect that it shall not apply to Canada until that country places our coal on the free list.

## More about Cranston.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—The Journal's Chicago special says: John Cranston, of the Northwestern Transportation company, arrived at the Palmer house this morning. When the report that he had sold out the Northern Pacific and allied his interests with the Northwestern transportation people, was mentioned to him he said, "There is no truth in the report, and it is only started for effect. The St. Paul, Northern Pacific and Northwestern roads want to form a pool on this Deadwood freight, and have been talking to me about it for some time. When I left St. Paul night before last I told them they did not have enough money to buy me, and that I should draw out of the latter. I left them to settle it among themselves. The chances are that Deadwood will get cheap rates of freight for the next year at least, for the St. Paul roads will probably fight hard for it. No. Evans and the Deadwood men will tell you that I can't be bought in a small matter or in great ones. I have nothing to do with the fight. No, it is not likely that any road will run into Deadwood for a number of years to come. The roads from the south will be continued to a point ninety miles from Deadwood next summer, having decided advantage over other routes. A pool will be the result of this fight sure."

On this dispatch the Journal says: "In the light of the corroborated statements of Jones, Pennell, Sleeper and Graves, the above is quite a refreshing statement. That the St. Paul,

North Pacific and Northwestern are striving to form a pool and to buy Cranston, is the essence of all. He mistakes even the basis of facts. These are rival lines and he came here in the interest of a new northern route. Yet he is represented in Chicago as of the old Northwestern transportation company, which is the Pierre outfit. His own statements herein only go to confirm the charges of bad faith made against him by the freighters, who had employed him to secure contracts from Deadwood merchants in the interest of the new line."

## Only God and Himself.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Chas. H. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, was seen at his office today and said: "Yes, I have read in newspapers the statement of Ex Postmaster General James before the committee in Washington, which conveys the impression that the star route prosecutions were in some measure the cause of the shooting of President Garfield. I am therefore willing to have published for the first time some conversations which occurred between Guiteau and myself, while I acted as his attorney. On several occasions, when alone with Guiteau, I asked him if he had any accomplice, or if any person knew he thought of shooting the president. He always answered in the most emphatic manner, 'No, no one but God and I knew anything about it.' On the day before he was executed, when I saw him for the last time, I said to him—'Guiteau, all hope of saving you is gone and you must die tomorrow. Now I ask you again, had you any accomplice, or did any person beside you, know anything about your intention to kill the president. With a wild light in his eyes, which was impossible of simulation, he replied, 'No, no; no one but God and I knew anything about it, as I have often told you. That is the truth as I expect to meet my God tomorrow.'"

## Foreign.

LONDON, March 6.—Earl Granville has assured France that the English intend to maintain the existing conventions with the Soudan. It is necessary first, however, to restore the prestige of the English name in that quarter. The acts of General Gordon are only partially approved. Captain Nares, who commanded the British Arctic expedition of 1865, assisted by Commander Markham, an officer of the same expedition, has drawn up a memorandum of great value regarding the ice and navigation of Smith's Sound. The document has been set to the Amer can authorities. The Times says: "The Greeley search expedition will be watched with much interest and anxiety by Evans and America as that which went to the relief of Smith in 1882." It is reported that a fresh Dutch expedition will be despatched to Achensee, Sumatra, with the hope of securing the release of the crew of the wrecked steamer Nisero.

## Villard Getting Rich Again.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—The Journal's New York special says that although Villard was supposed to have lost everything he had in the Northern Pacific railroad collapse, it transpires that he had numerous side speculations which promise to give him a new fortune. One of these was a real estate scheme at Portland, Oregon. Villard, Jay Gould and others bought for \$45,000 a tract of land near Portland about five years ago. It was left unimproved through all subsequent railroad building and movements at that point. J. D. Montgomery, who built the Willamette river branch of the Northern Pacific was interested in the purchase and was agent for the property. He told a friend here today that since last fall he had sold lots out of the tract for sums aggregating \$265,000, and had six-sevenths of the tract still remaining, comprising the most valuable portions of it.

## The Winnipeg Convention.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 6.—The convention has been delayed by the difficulty of the committee to obtain an interview with the local government. The Premier has been out of town and could not be found till tonight. He expresses the sympathy of his government with the convention, but does not declare his course in the event of the dominion not granting the concession of the delegates now reporting to the convention. A motion will be introduced today favoring an appeal to England to allow Manitoba to withdraw from the confederation and be a British colony with a separate constitution and government of its own. The session will probably last all night.

## A Hard Glove Fight.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Four hundred persons, including leading sporting men and prominent politicians witnessed a hard glove fight at a well known resort at Coney Island this morning, between Billy Gracey, of Green Point, and Jack Dempsey, of New York. The fight was for the light weight championship, \$400 and gate money. Gracey is 22 years of age, well built; weight 148 pounds. Dempsey weighs 138 pounds and is 25 years of age. The men were very evenly matched, and punished each other severely. Gracey threw up the sponge in the ninth round.

## Terrible Boiler Explosion.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 6.—The boiler in J. T. Tress' dying establishment exploded, killing Engineer Jno. Tress, Jr., and fatally injuring Wm. Moreland and Michael Cronin, two employees. The force of the explosion was so great that thirteen buildings were shattered into splinters. Pieces of the boiler and debris were thrown four hundred feet, crashing through roofs of dwellings, but fortunately injuring no one.

## A Smash Up.

BANGOR, Me., March 6.—A train on the Maine Central railroad met with an accident south of Orilton this morning. Several freight, baggage and mail cars were wrecked. Baggage Master Cole and Engineer Kennedy were badly hurt, others slightly.

## Battle Pending.

LONDON, March 6.—Gen. Graham with 3,000 men, advances from Tukum on Monday against Osmar Digna. The force will consist of 126

artillerymen with 7 pounds, 10 mountain and 4 Krupp guns; 63 sailors with two nine pounders, 3 gatling and 3 Gardner guns, and the 13th Hussars, and the remainder of the infantry and Lancers. Osman Digna remains at Handook ready to accept the battle.

## Acquitted.

FARGO, Dak., March 4.—[Special]—In the case of the United States vs. John A. McLean, of Bismarck, charged with cutting and removing wood from the Fort Lincoln military reservation, the jury at ten o'clock tonight brought in a verdict of not guilty. United States district attorney Campbell has pushed the prosecution with more than ordinary vigor—in fact, approaching a seeming personal vindictiveness towards a Bismarck man on general principles. The defense was a brilliant one, and the verdict is heartily approved here.

## A Confession.

SELDIN, Mo., March 4.—Advices from Windson says that Frank Hopkirk who with Thomas Brownfield was arrested Sunday for the cold-blooded murder of an old man John E. Wells, which was reported in these dispatches a few days ago, made a confession charging George Galloway with doing the killing but admitted that he and Brownfield were also concerned in it.

Hopkirk and Brownfield were taken to the Clinton county seat and a large posse is searching for Galloway. Hopkirk is only seventeen years old and neither of the murderers is over twenty-three. The motive for killing Wells is not yet developed.

## Minister Hunt's Funeral.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The funeral services over the remains of minister Hunt took place to-day at the American church. The coffin was draped in stars and stripes and conveyed to the church in a hearse drawn by six horses. A large number of mourners were present and the services were very impressive. The coffin is in the vault of the church where it remains until arrangements can be made for transporting it to the United States.

## The Enterprise Marquis.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—The Journal's New York special says: The Marquis De Mores has just contracted with Altman of the Fult n market for three car loads of Montana dressed beef per day to be delivered as soon as the equipment is complete. The Marquis also contracted with E. G. Blackford for one car load of Columbia salmon per week. Directions will be given by wire to fill these orders. The salmon will probably be secured of G. H. Taffee of Portland. The contract specifies that the salmon shall be packed on ice in boxes, but not frozen. A through rate has been secured which will result in heavy shipments of salmon to the seaboard by the transcontinental line.

## A Horrible Crime.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14.—A special from Delaplaine, Farquhar Co., Va., says: Sunday morning John Glascock while in a fit of passion supposed to have been caused by jealousy murdered his wife and three small children. After setting fire to his house he proceeded to the woods half a mile distant and shot himself through the heart. The fire in the house was discovered and extinguished before the bodies were consumed or much damage resulted.

## Nabbed in Church.

BLenheim, Ont., March 6.—Tim Depew, of this place, while attending revival meeting at the Methodist church last night, was arrested by detectives from Hamilton and Buffalo, charged with robbery at Hamilton and murder at Buffalo. He was taken to Hamilton.

## Wisconsin Convention.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—The republican state central committee met at noon and decided to hold the state convention April 30th, for the nomination of delegates to the national convention at Chicago.

## Fire at Moorhead.

MOORHEAD, Minn., March 6.—M. H. Olson's dwelling house caught fire at 10 a. m. and before it could be extinguished damaged the building to the extent of \$1,500.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

## The Bismarck Tribune.

## AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

A South Dakota man in Washington recently stated in substance that the Chicago press and Chicago railroads were hostile to Bismarck, the capital commission, Gov. Ordway and anyone else living in the northern half of the territory, and therefore Bismarck must fall. So far as the TRIBUNE has been able to learn, there has been no opposition whatever on the part of the Chicago press, with the single exception of the Inter-Ocean. That paper has allowed its columns to be polluted with the scribblings of one Dunlap, well known to the editor of the TRIBUNE. Having no place on its city staff for this bushy-bearded and dark-complexioned individual he was shipped to South Dakota last year with the commission of a correspondent. He immediately caught on to a quarter section of land in a new county, with a view of county seat location. It seems the board of commissioners, appointed by the governor, did not so locate the seat of justice, which, coupled with disappointments at not being able to get on to the "inside doings" of the capital commission, made that gentleman somewhat wrathful. Since then he has been a willing tool of the ringsters, and by his untruthful and wilfully malicious correspondence, has succeeded in poisoning the editorial opinions of the double-jointed newspaper in the city by the lakes.

Armstrong, formerly city editor of the Inter-Ocean, came to Dakota to make money. He got a land office and a newspaper, and while the one has probably absorbed most of the receipts of the other, Mr. Armstrong has managed to get a little ahead. Dunlap longed for fame and wealth. Armstrong succeeded, why shouldn't he? His first efforts failed, however, and therefore this en-

The Chicago Times was more fortunate. It has had correspondents in every portion of Dakota, and the editorial expressions of that great paper have visually evidenced a feeling of fairness towards all sections truly commendable. That it is thoroughly acquainted with the inclinations of the old time political ringsters, growlers and chronic kickers who are allowed to control the affairs of South Dakota, is shown by the following editorial in its issue of Feb. 27:

The senate committee on territories have reported an "enabling act" that contemplated a division of Dakota and the organization of its southern half under the "state" form of arrangements. Ignoring the perfidious work of the unauthorized assembly at Sioux Falls, last autumn, the bill proposes to authorize a delegate assembly of the southern half of the territory to frame a charter of local government for that section. In order to overcome the political objection of opposition-president-makers, the bill stipulates that the reorganization shall not be effected until after the presidential election, thus excluding the proposed "state of Dakota" from participation in that squabble for the offices. It is said to be the opinion of its promoters that this provision will disarm opposition and assure the passage of the measure.

With respect to the northern half of the territory, the measure proposes to give it a new name (Pembina, Mandan, Ojibway, Unkpaps, Hunkontzana, Chantawapa, or some other barbarian appellation,) and continue the provisional organization.

It goes without saying that the project is an inspiration of the malcontent political emigrants and town-site speculators that swarm in the southern part of Dakota, and seem resolved not to be reconciled to the establishment of the provincial capital at Bismarck. That place is about fifty miles north of the middle line on which the bill proposes to divide the territory. The division project would put it out of the newly constructed province and so would give to the political emigrants and town-site speculators in the latter another season of trading, dickering, bargaining, and intriguing for the location of the seat of provincial administration. It would also improve somewhat the chances of the political emigrants to get the offices that are necessary to their existence, by excluding from the field of competition able political emigrants north of the 46 degree north latitude.

One convincing evidence that the measure has been inspired by some politicians and speculators that got up the ridiculous Sioux Falls scheme of secession is the fact that it does not propose to take the sense of all the inhabitants of Dakota on the proposition to cut the territory in twain. Nobody living north of the forty sixth parallel is to be asked whether he favors division or is opposed to it. So far as the project contemplates consulting the wishes of the people of Dakota at all, it is limited to those who dwell in the southern half. It is a proposition that congress shall accommodate the latter—shall do in relation to Dakota what the southern section of the inhabitants of Dakota (or their office-seekers and speculators) wish to have done—without regard to any choice the inhabitants of the other part might make in the premises.

Very naturally, this jug-handle peculiarity of the scheme provokes unfavorable comment in the part of Dakota that it proposes to divorce without a hearing from its meridional co-partners. The inhabitants of that part imagine that they have some right to be consulted. It is alleged as an undisputed fact that they contribute much the larger part of the provincial revenues. Moreover they have paid "far more than half the cost of the new public buildings." The meaning of these facts is that the inhabitants of the northern part, though they may not be numerically the greater part of the population, are owners of the greater part of the taxable wealth of that province. When it is considered that the most populous and thrifty towns, as well as the most productive and valuable of all Dakota lands, are situated in the northern part, these statements will not appear doubtful.

The view of Mr. Alexander McKenzie, of Bismarck, that congress should enact no measure, either to divide or to reorganize Dakota, or any

part of it, without taking the sense of the population of that territory as a whole with respect to it, is sensible and right. It is the judgment of one of the most energetic, enterprising and public spirited men of Dakota, who, moreover is not a political emigrant nor a town site speculator. In his opinion, the course of justice to all sections of the territory would be to authorize an assembly in which the whole territory should be represented to frame a state charter, and submit it to the popular decision, together with the question of division. "If the decision should be in favor of division, or of state organization as a whole, or two separate states," Mr. McKenzie thinks it would be accepted as a final and satisfactory conclusion of the matter. But a division of the territory to accommodate ambitious politicians and speculators in one half of it, without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants of both halves, would not be satisfactory, would not be fair, would not be just.

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If there is any good reason for a different view, it is on the ground that congress ought not to take any action whatever in relation to Dakota until after it has had some years more of growth. That its population already equals one or two or three representative quotas is no reason why it should be immediately admitted to full representation in congress, nor why its inhabitants should be forthwith blessed with more elaborate and costly establishments of local officialism. No interest of anybody in Dakota (excepting, perhaps, that of the political emigrants) is suffering for the lack of representatives in congress or of lucrative offices in Dakota. It is a society still in the unformed period of adolescence. Four fifths of its land is still an unpeopled wilderness. What will be its character, and what action with respect to its permanent organization will be demanded by its highest interests, a few years hence, cannot now be even conjectured with any degree of certainty. Its future well being will be best served by waiting until a better judgment than is now possible can be formed as to what course will best serve it. The bill that proposes an arbitrary division of the territory without knowing the interest or consulting the wishes of its population ought not to pass.

A WASHINGTON despatch of the 27th, says:

The despatches sent out saying that the senate committee on territories had agreed on the Sioux Falls constitution bill prove to be entirely erroneous. The committee have made a new bill wholly ignoring the Sioux Falls convention and provides for calling a constitutional convention to be elected at the next November election, creates a commission to redistrict the southern portion of the territory, provides for a large membership of the territory and remands all judges and territorial officers to north Dakota. The north Dakota delegation here did not ask to have Bismarck named as the capital or make any concessions which they have not been willing to make from the start. If a division occurs they strenuously insist upon the name of North Dakota, and are willing that the southern portion shall take the name of South Dakota. If these two points are not conceded, they will have nothing to do with the measure.

At all times have the gentlemen from North Dakota been reasonable and fair in their demands. They have not considered the bill, providing for division and the admission of the southern half and adoption of the Sioux Falls constitution, a just one. The Sioux Falls convention was an illegal body. It assumed to speak for the territory of Dakota, when as a matter of fact only that portion south of the 46th parallel had anything to say in the matter. It is doubtful even, if the proceedings of that convention are acceptable to a majority of the people of South Dakota. The vote was so light that its endorsement cannot be claimed.

The proposed constitution names Yankton as the capital. Is it not natural to suppose that towns like Huron, Pierre, Mitchell and Aberdeen will have some objections to this? The people of the north want the name of North Dakota if division is decided upon, and they will kick vigorously until this point is gained. It would seem unquestionably fair to have a constitutional convention for the whole territory. Let the convention settle the question of division. If in favor of division, then let the names of the two portions be agreed upon—South Dakota and North Dakota will not be objectionable.

It seems as if the fighting factions in Washington, ought to come to their senses soon, but the stubbornness of some men seems incurable. There will be no legislation for Dakota unless this fighting ceases. The senate may pass a bill dividing the territory, in which event the house will pass a bill for admission as a whole. Each body will then kill the work of the other.

The eastern newspaper fiend who amuses himself by misrepresenting the weather situation of the northwest, ought to be hunted up and laid away to rest quietly eternally. The latest break is in the St. Paul Despatch of Wednesday. It publishes a half column of what purports to be special despatches from various points along the line of the Northern Pacific, showing the thermometer ranging from 20 to 30 degrees below zero. As a matter of fact such despatches were never sent. They were written in the editorial rooms of the Despatch, by an irresponsible whelp who supposed he was doing great service for his country. He says the thermometer registered 20 below at Bismarck. This is strange. There must be strange thermometers in this section. Snow going off rapidly. Yellow-stone river breaking up two hundred miles west of here, and a genuine chinook breeze blowing, all this with the thermometer 20 below. An untimely grave is none too good for these irresponsible newspaper idiots who persist in willfully misrepresenting the facts.

The principal object of the Bismarck delegation in Washington is to secure if possible another judicial district for North Dakota. It would seem, if the

following from the Yankton Press and Dakotan, may be taken as the sentiment of the south, that on this question Dakota is united. That South Dakota will recognize, as just, a single measure advocated by the northern half is indeed astounding: "With good reason the newspapers of the north are uttering complaints over the inadequate court facilities afforded the counties of that section. The north half of Dakota has but one judge, while the south half has three and there are none to many in the south. About three-fifths of the population of Dakota lies south of the 46th parallel, and two-fifths north of that line. If the north were as well treated as the south in the way of judicial allowance it would be given two judges and two judicial districts. Judge Hudson, whose range extends over seventy-five thousand square miles of country, finds it impossible to begin to meet the demands of his district, though he labors sixteen hours out of every twenty-four. The bench and the bar of the fourth district are asking for relief and they are entitled to it."

## NEWS COMMENTS.

The President will not recall Minister Sargent.

W. H. HUNT, U. S. Minister at Russia, died Wednesday at St. Petersburg.

THE Chicago & Northwestern road has over 625 miles of trackage in Dakota.

MILES CITY now has two artesian wells, one 350 feet and the other 450 feet deep.

DAKOTA will have a population of over \$600,000 before another congress convenes.

NEW YORK JOURNAL: As long as Germany has Bismarck it does not need the American hog.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Tribune suggests the names of Blaine and Washburn.

New type and management combined make the Fargo Republican a very creditable newspaper.

SIOU CITY now claims a population of 15,000. It is one of the most enterprising cities in the west.

MILES CITY is agitating the question of city incorporation. There ought to be but little opposition.

PORT HALE, Dakota, will be abandoned after May 1st, according to the order of the war department.

ACCORDING to the despatches there is some prospect of the Sioux reservation being opened by the present congress.

WIGGINS is to the front again with a prophecy of a terrible storm along the eastern sea coast on the 26th of this month.

THE ALERT claims that Jamestown never had a public gaming house. The editor of the Alert was not at Jamestown in the early days.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER does not advocate total abstinence. He is said to enjoy a bottle of Bass's ale or Guinness's porter.

MARDI GRAS is progressing in New Orleans. The display is reported to be exceptionally fine and fully up to the standard of former years.

SIOUX FALLS is agitating the feasibility of a condensed milk manufacture. Perhaps a skim-milk factory would pay. Dan Scott would know.

TEN thousand copies of the first edition of the Queen's Diary were sold the first day. The second edition will be ready by the end of the month.

THE scaffold on which John Brown suffered death has been found at Charlestow, Va. It had been converted into the back porch of a house.

LILLIE Devereux Blake has carried her woman's rights ideas so far as to write a story in which the girl proposes to the man and marries him.

THE FARGO REPUBLICAN says there is no truth in the report that the Red River Valley contains numerous Fenians, who are working up a scheme to capture Manitoba.

THE PHILADELPHIA CALL says: A New Jersey widow has just been awarded \$6,000 as a balm for a broken heart. This patches up the scars until it is almost as good as new.

A WHALE which was captured near Fort Royal, South Carolina, gave birth to a young one, Saturday. The pair lie on the beach at Paris Island, and are worth \$2,500 to the captors.

MRS. CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. was recently arrested by her husband, accused of putting paris green in his pie. She testified that it was simply plain undulinated mince.

CAPT. T. H. DOZIER, who lives near Winterville, Ga., has 15,000 cigars that his father made 30 years ago. The captain smokes only one a day, and they are expected to last him several years.

THE NEW YORK MORNING JOURNAL says: There is some talk of changing the name of the capital of Dakota from Bismarck to Ochiltree, but the good people of that territory prefer the latter.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE has favorably reported a bill authorizing P. W. Hunt to establish a ferry across the Missouri river at Fort Buford. The request to mine coal on the reservation was adversely reported.

SENATOR LOGAN's mail now averages 300 letters daily, and three stenographers are required to attend to it. This is much larger mail than is received at the White House, and \$50 a week is required for postage.

A GREAT deal of ado is being made about the German chancellor Bismarck, but what has become of King William. We have faint recollections of having heard of such a man, but perhaps he has resigned in favor of Bismarck.

It is authoritatively stated that the James town Northern branch of the Northern Pacific will be pushed forward to Devil's Lake as soon as the work can be resumed. Minnewaukon will be made the permanent station and division headquarter. Four blocks have been secured in

the town for repair shops, offices, etc. Minnewaukon ought to become a good town.

HAMMOND, N. Y., has a dramatic club which entertains the inhabitants of the town, the proceeds of the performances being given to the repairing of sidewalks and the lighting of streets. Bismarck would appreciate such a club.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE says: George Bale, of Lisbon, shows what a young man can do in Dakota. In the last eighteen months he secured a pre-emption, homestead, tree claim and wife, sold the tree claim and proved up on the other three.

MR. AND MRS. O'BRIEN of Minneapolis are the parents of seven children from two births. Twins were from two years ago, and four months ago five boys were born at one time. The mother is perfectly healthy and the boys are all strong and hearty.

A NEW reason has been found why the Northern Pacific land grant cannot be forfeited. It is in effect that congress recognized the company's rights by treating with the Crows for right of way three years after the charter had been violated.

IN an interview with a Chicago Tribune reporter Alex McKenzie holds to the belief that there is no region known to fame as Dakota, and if that territory is to be divided, the people of the northern half, the land of No. 1 hard, propose to have a voice in the matter.

ACCORDING to the Pioneer Press editorial on the subject, the new bill for the division of Dakota agreed upon by the senate committee, provides for division on the 45th parallel instead of the 46th parallel as heretofore talked. North Dakota will not raise any objections to this.

VALLEY CITY TIMES: Gov. Ordway, by his silence, seems to have disarmed his opponents, and may possibly get what they don't want him to after all. The tactics of the great Napoleon, in dividing an enemy and then whipping each portion in turn is as efficacious in politics as in war.

THE PUBLICATION of the News at Fairbank, Dak., by Messrs. Miller & Dewey has been resumed. It is a very creditable sheet and with its assistance there seems to be no reason why Fairbank, which is said to be backed by heavy Chicago capitalists, should not become a prosperous town.

THE VALLEY CITY TIMES slanders the Mandan Pioneer as follows: The Mandan Pioneer is daily publishing a diagram intended to show the advantages of Mandan over the balance of the United States. The diagram looks like a bustle after having gone through a season of roller skating.

QUOTE A novel and interesting lawsuit is going on at Decatur, Ill. A Decatur fat woman met a Decatur lean woman on the streets of that burg not long since, and very impertinently intimated that the lean woman was a slim female dog. The lean woman has brought suit for defamation of character, laying her damages at \$5,000.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS reported the bill for allotment of lands in severity to Anker, Gros Ventre and Mandan Indians on Ft. Berthold reservation, Dakota, giving each head of a family 160 acres, each single male above twenty-one, eighty acres of land, to be held in trust for them twenty-five years.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR isn't wearing himself out in filling vacant federal offices, but it is pretty generally conceded that he is giving more and handsomer dinners than any man who has occupied the white house within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. A dinner of twenty-one courses, with seven kinds of wine, sometimes has its uses even in politics.

THE CONSTITUTION OF MONTANA, just completed by the constitutional convention, among other things prohibits railroads from discriminating between towns and individuals, forbids any state official or legislator or member of his family receiving a railway pass, gives the ballot to women on school matters, as well as the right to hold school offices, and prohibits the employment of children under 14.

FROM a recent sermon: "There are some preachers whose patrons are so ignorant that it is necessary to explain the existence of a personal devil, together with a local hell, as a means to terrify their hearers into good behavior: there are other preachers whose hearers are more intelligent, and they are instructed that the devil is an ideal of evil and hell a disordered state of the mind."

THE SENATE, after two weeks' debate, has passed the McPherson Banking bill by a vote of 42 to 20. It now goes to the house, where, it is believed, the measure will not pass so easily. The principal object of the project is to give the banks currency to the amount of the par value of bonds put on deposit with the treasurer of the United States—that is, an increase of 10 per cent in the amount of currency heretofore allowed to the banks on any given amount of bonds.

SEVENTEEN years ago four well known citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., then a small country village, were one evening out having a "good time." One of the jovial quartet accepted a bet of a champagne supper that he dare not go to an undertaker and buy a coffin and suit of burial clothes. The purchase was made and the wine was consumed. One of the party has since been divorced, another committed suicide, and a third was foully murdered. The fourth and last member of the party on that memorable night, who made the strange purchase, is still a resident of Los Angeles, with the flight of seventy years resting lightly upon his form. He still owns his purchase, and has provided storage for it until it shall be required.

IN SPEAKING of the Fenian movement the NEW YORK MORNING JOURNAL says: "Shall we receive her? We mean Manitoba. Aw y in that far northwestern section of Her Majesty's dominions there is serious talk of hauling down the banner of St. George and erecting in its place the stars and stripes. England, through the declarations of more than one of her prime ministers, is committed to the doctrine that if Canada wishes to join the Union or to set up housekeeping for herself as a nation she will not interfere with an objection. In the case of Manitoba it is to be presumed that she will be willing to let the erring sister go in peace. This is less than we suppose, accept. She should understand, however, that if in after years any misunderstanding should arise there can be no such thing as a divorce."

"Now, as we said before, it is possible that the line to Bismarck will be built around by Sibley and Luverne. For the present, or for a few years to come, a round-about route may be followed. While the country is new, and as the railroad men say, their lines are not paying anywhere, they will wind about for business. But as the country settles up, and freight always takes the direct cut, in due time, as the ADVANCE said in the article to which the Herald refers, the main line and the short line to Bismarck will be through WORTHINGTON. That line will be about twenty miles shorter than the line by Sibley and Luverne."

## EVERYTHING WORKING SMOOTHLY. CORRESPONDENCE BISMARCK TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th.—The Dakota maters are taking sensible and apparently satisfactory form. The Harrison bill for the admission of South Dakota, under the Sioux Falls constitution, has been slaughtered by the senate committee and a bill will be introduced in a day or two, by the committee providing for a constitutional convention for that portion of the Territory south of the 46th parallel, the expenses of the same to be paid out of funds of the general government. The delegates to this convention will be elected at the next general election and the convention will be held next winter. Each county will be represented by delegates legally elected and a constitution will be formed that will be free from the finer marks of corporation attorneys. The instrument called a constitution presented by Messrs. Tripp, Moody and Edmunds, which was endorsed by the Harrison bill, was effectively sat down upon. It was examined and found wanting in almost every essential element necessary for the preservation of the rights of the



# THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

### THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid..... \$1.00  
Three months, postage paid..... 3.00  
Six months, postage paid..... 5.00  
One year, postage paid..... 10.00

### THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address or \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

TRANSIENT—\$1.50 an inch first insertion; \$1.00 for second and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY—\$5.00 per inch first month; \$3.00 per inch per month thereafter. Contract for three months or over, \$3.00 per inch per month straight.

LOCALS—Minion type, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as nonpareil, or 12 lines to the inch. Nonpareil type in special announced meadow column, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Wire-ups in minion type, 15 cents per line.

The above rates contemplate the run of the paper; 25 per cent. additional for special position.

### TO ADVERTISERS!

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 85, Tribune Building, New York.

### REPEAL OF THE TIMBER CULTURE LAW.

The United States senate has passed with ease the bill repealing the timber culture law. It was done so quietly that the associated press did not think it worth while to transmit the news to Dakota. We have argued that the law was sound at the core but was loaded with liberality. It gave the country at large a chance to speculate in tracts of 160 acres at the rate of \$14 a ticket. Everybody from Dan to Beersheba comes west and takes a tree claim. The cause of the law lies at the feet of this numerous tribe. If the house will seize the present law and amend it so that the right of entry will be limited to the actual settlers, who are the parties to be benefitted, and at the same time the people who can make tree culture a success, the error of the senate can be corrected and the act continued upon the statute books of the United States. Don't destroy a good law in principle because it has been abused—badly put together.

THE lands contiguous to the Missouri river possess one invaluable advantage over those to the eastward of us in the fact that they are of a rolling nature, and dry out ready for seeding much earlier than the lands which lie flat and level. Our seeding season is always at least two weeks earlier than that of the Red river valley, and this gain of time enables us to plant more diversified crops than our neighbors east of us can do. When the farmers of the Red river and other valleys east of us begin their seeding in the spring, the grain in this locality is well out of the ground. Another advantage which redounds to the benefit of the settler is the fact that we have none of the large farms so common elsewhere over the territory. Where one settler in other localities owns and operates miles and miles of territory, our country is cut up into smaller farms and hence is far more thickly populated by the thrifty settlers whose labors and numbers bring us power and prosperity. One hundred and sixty acres is here regarded as a farm of ample proportions for any one settler, while in some localities there are scopes of country embracing many thousands of acres owned and operated by one person, who thus monopolizes the land to the debarment of others who would, if the land were on the market, come in and settle and build up the locality. This system of monopoly is a drawback to the country, and a great hindrance to the prosperity of every locality in which it is practiced. Population brings power and thrift, and a scope of country which is cut up into small farms, each one of which is the home of a family, is always much farther advanced along the path which leads to power and greatness than is a portion of country where a few persons own and operate all the land. This system of small farming is one of which Burleigh and adjacent counties always boast with pride and satisfaction. The amount of ground under cultivation is fully as great as in the districts where large farming is practiced, the amount of grain raised is equally as great, and the increased population gives a prosperity unknown in other localities referred to.

From the present outlook it is confidently expected that the illustrated edition of the TRIBUNE will be ready for circulation on Monday next. It will contain truthful pictures of our more prominent buildings, including the capitol, penitentiary, school house, etc., and will be replete with reading matter descriptive of the country and its superior advantages. The paper has been prepared with great care, and a very large edition will be printed and circulated all over the continent and in several European countries. As a medium for advertising the advantages possessed by North Dakota, its value cannot be overestimated. It will go forth as a silent but effective missionary over all the land, and will, by its persuasive eloquence, be the means of inducing hosts of people to come here and take up their abode in our beautiful wonderland. It will preach its eloquent sermons in the store, the factory, the workshop, the farmhouse, on the railway

train, on the steamer and in the city dwelling, and will prove a powerful factor in drawing toward us just the class of settlers we most desire—the class of intelligent artisan, laborer and farmer. This special edition of the TRIBUNE has been gotten up at great expense on the part of the publishers, who hope to reap from it only the reward which increased population and prosperity to the county will bring. It is cast out as bread upon the waters, and goes forth with the hope and prayer that it may do well its work and prove a faithful and efficient missionary.

### QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

So many questions are asked by people in the east regarding Dakota, the following article has suggested itself:

Can I get government land near Bismarck?

Yes, within 20 miles northeast and same distance southeast; also west the same distance. You cannot make your selections in advance of your arrival. You can find out by correspondence what localities or townships have vacant land in them the date your letter is received.

What do I have to do when I arrive at Bismarck looking for govt. lands?

Go directly to the U. S. land office, call for the register, J. A. Rea, and ask him for a plat of a good township in Emmons, Burleigh, McLean, Mercer or Morton counties. That plat will show what is vacant and what is taken. Then look up the stage office or hire a team and drive directly to that township with the plat in hand. Look over several pieces, marking first, second and third choice. Return to the land office, inquire if those pieces are still vacant, and if they are decide which one you will take, go to a lawyer, get your papers made out for \$2, and present them to the register. You will then get a receipt for the government fees you pay and a description of the land you have entered.

How's the climate in winter?

It is cold, but not worse than it is in New York, and not half as disagreeable as it is in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It seldom thaws and never rains. It is bright, crisp and invigorating. The snow is not heavy; Atmosphere dry.

What is the surface of the country?

Rolling prairie as a rule, and occasionally level stretches. It is well adapted to the highest agriculture.

When do you plow?

The breaking season is from the middle of April to the middle of July. Breaking should be done while the grass is growing. When it begins to die in July it is time to quit.

When do you harvest?

In August. The harvest season is usually dry, making it possible to secure our No. 1 hard wheat in the best shape.

How soon do you have to get on your land after you take it?

Within six months, but the homestead law may be amended, extending the time to twelve months, providing the settler builds a good house and does some plowing during that time.

How much wheat to the acre can I raise?

From eighteen to thirty bushels, if you are a good farmer. The man who does his work well will get the best crop.

What do a yoke of oxen cost?

Good yoke, \$200.

What is the cost of a pair of good horses, harnessed and ready to holtch to a wagon?

About \$400.

What is the price of fuel?

Lignite coal at Sims, where it is mined, \$2.50 per ton; at other points, \$3, \$4 and \$5 per ton, according to distance from mines. You can find coal most anywhere in this region. Lignite makes a good fire and is extensively used. Wood is from \$1.50 to \$5 per cord.

Can I get a crop the first year?

Not a very good one. This soil should not be cultivated until the second season. The sod should have time to rot in its own way.

Have you good water?

Our water is good. Very little complaint is ever heard.

What interest does money bring?

Twelve per cent is the ruling rate.

When do you have your rains in Dakota?

In April, May and June the principal rains fall. It is in these months we need moisture to make the first plowing of prairie sod easy and the wheat, oats, barley and vegetable crops grow.

What does it cost to the land office to enter a homestead?

Eighteen dollars.

Does the Missouri river cause lower freight rates?

It does.

Can I reach points up and down river from Bismarck by boat?

Yes, easily, and get your freight carried cheaply.

Have you churches and schools?

Plenty of them.

Is there a stage line from Aberdeen to Bismarck?

No, but we need one bad. It would pay.

Can you raise barley?

Yes, and we do. No better country in the world. More ought to raise it. It is both profitable and sure.

What does a farm hand get per month?

Thirty dollars and found.

What is a preemption?

A piece of land, 160 acres more or less, that a settler takes from the government upon the condition that he improves and lives on it for not less than six months, before acquiring title. He can hold it however, for thirty-three months if he see fit before paying for it. This law is most certain of being repealed by the present congress. Price per acre within forty miles of the railroad \$2.50

per acre; beyond that limit \$1.25 per acre.

Describe a blizzard?

It is a lively wind full of snow, more or less uncomfortable as snow storms always are. It is damaging too if the traveler is unprepared to wrestle with it.

When do you sow wheat?

As soon as the frost is out of the ground to the depth of two or three inches.

What can I build a comfortable house for?

From \$200 to \$600 according to the size.

What does a fair milk cow cost?

From thirty-five to fifty dollars.

Is your country a good cattle country?

One of the very best, in our opinion a man who goes into stock on a moderate scale will do better than any other fellow in his line.

Does produce bring good figures?

First class. Our farmers have not yet got very deep into butter, eggs, poultry etc. The farmers who will make specialties of this kind of stuff, will make a nice thing. By all means come and go to raising chickens, and making good butter.

How is the land on the Missouri north of Bismarck?

Excellent. Paul Woods has settlers who have lived there for many years before a railroad was built in Dakota, and they are loud in their praises of the country. McLean county, north of Burleigh is probably the most fertile region in Dakota. The soil is heavy and the crops for the past three years speak for themselves. Only a small portion of the county is yet settled. There is room for thousands of settlers. Washburn is the county seat, and a live town it is, to.

A large number of papers throughout the east have taken occasion to have oceans of sport over a recently published article in the TRIBUNE, in which we stated that Mr. Jones, living near Bismarck, struck coal while excavating a cellar for his house, and that when his fires need replenishing he simply goes down in the cellar, picks loose what coal he needs and carries it up. The story is true in every particular. And in this connection we may say that hundreds of families all over the land are living so near excellent outcroppings of good coal that it is almost a waste of time to hitch up a wagon to transport it to the door. Our locality is especially blessed with an abundance of excellent fuel, which can be secured with the most trifling labor. The scarcity of timber is not felt in the least.

The great amount of attention being attracted toward Bismarck cannot be conceived of until one makes a journey away from home. On a recent brief tour into Wisconsin a TRIBUNE representative was besieged upon all sides with questions regarding our city and surrounding country, and at every point he heard premonitions of the coming flood of immigration which will soon set towards us. We can prepare for a remarkable influx of settlers this spring.

ALONG the Missouri, Hart, Knife, Cannon Ball and Little Missouri rivers, the country is decidedly rolling, though not mountainous in any of its parts. The bottom lands along the Missouri are generally from a half a mile to twelve miles wide, and here the timber abounds. The table lands, however, are the best for grazing and grain, as the bottoms are formed by river deposits, making magnificent hay meadow.

THE soil on the up-lands on the Missouri slope is an accumulation of vegetable and mineral matter from eight inches to five feet deep, resting upon a drift formation from thirty to fifty feet deep, every foot of which is richer in the elements of soil which makes farming successful, and therefore more profitable than the best land in New England.

It can be truly said that Bismarck is outside of the blizzard belt. While the late storms were raging with great fury both up and down the line, we were favored here with comparatively pleasant weather. But one slight blow has struck us this winter, and its severity was scarcely worthy of mention.

THE Bismarck land district covers over half that portion of Dakota north of the 46th parallel, and contains more excellent land still vacant and subject to entry than any other district in the United States. The district comprises over 50,000 square miles.

THE Missouri slope is well watered, creeks and rivers emptying into the Missouri every few miles on either side. The valleys of these streams are extremely fertile and afford excellent meadow lands. The table lands are best adapted to cereals.

THE general manager of the Northern Pacific, upon information obtained from Duluth elevator men who received Missouri slope wheat, wrote agent Davidson at Bismarck, saying that the finest wheat received was from this region.

THERE are about 5,000 acres of timber land in Burleigh county, and the Missouri is skirted with heavy timber through McLean county as well.

People speak of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure, as a miracle.

### NEWS COMMENTS.

A VERMONT man has a hen thirty-nine years old. Every time he tells its age the intelligent creature looks offended and tries to cackle "eighteen."

SENATOR LOGAN is accused of saying, "I have did," and "me and him is," but this is probably thrown out as a bait to catch the Minnesota delegation.

ROCKLAND GAZETTE: English girls who are a trifle forward are designated as masherettes. A masherette, we take it, is rather a feminine type of the masher.

NEWMAN INDEPENDENT: "Tight boots cause the blood to flow to the head," says the Chicago Sun. That is the reason there is often so much slack in a dude's pants.

THE GERMAN prince, Bismarck, is losing flesh every day. This causes our fat American hogs to grunt with satisfaction and whisper into each other's ears that right and justice will come out top, no matter how long or bitter the struggle may be.

WALT WHITMAN says of his poems: "They proceed out of and evolve around one's self, myself, an identity, and declaredly make that self the nucleus of the whole utterance." Well, if he can't help it he probably ought to be forgiven, but he should have made this statement long ago.

In California the other day, just as the minister had concluded a marriage ceremony, the bride shot the groom dead. With a thoughtful sympathy and loving solicitude strangely out of place in the wild and uncouth west, she put him out of his misery almost before he got into it.

OLE BULL's daughter is learning to play the violin. It was hoped for a time that she had inherited none of the vicious traits of her father, but despondency has invaded the bosoms of her friends and they are already figuring on how many farewell tours she will be able to work into her career.

THERE has been a very large increase in the number of beer saloons in Chicago since it has been decided to hold the conventions there. No one seems to have time to pane and explain why this is so. The country is too busy figuring on the coming Dakota boom to waste time prying into political secrets.

Jimmy had some little skates,  
Of steel so bright and nice;  
He strapped 'em on his little feet,  
And sailed out on the ice.  
Alas! poor Jim, in air-hole big,  
Unconsciously he fell;  
And now he flops his angel wings  
Where saints immortal dwell. —The Hatchet.

WESTERN PAPER: A party of Arizona regulators captured a horse thief and hanged him to the nearest limb. Then the coroner, who was one of the regulators, impaneled a jury from the ranks, and, after gravely deliberating, they found a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the bite of a rattlesnake.

THE papers, with an air of honesty pretty well calculated to deceive, are telling a story to the effect that during the flood a woman and child floated by Louisville on a plank, and the current was so strong that no attempt to rescue them could be made. Half an hour later a barrel of whisky came floating by and twenty boats were trying to get grapping irons on it at once. The story may be true. A prime article of whisky will draw out a Louisvillian's affections almost to an insane limit.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

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## By Telegraph

## CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHERWISE.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Cockrell reported adversely the bill to authorize the secretary of war to lend tents for the fifth annual reunion of soldiers and sailors of the northwest at Chicago in August. In presenting this report Cockrell remarked there were no tents that could be supplied for such purpose and, it would be an enormous expense to the government to undertake to procure them.

The following bills were reported favorable: Morrill of the committee of finance, a bill to provide for the issue of duplicate checks by government offices in case of the loss of originals—passed. Cameron, (Wyo.) a bill to ratify the agreement with confederate tribes of Flatheads and other Indians for the sale of portion of their reservation in Montana required for the use of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Calender bills introduced and referred, Vest, a bill to provide for permanent reservations for Indians in northern Montana; Sterman, bill granting a copyright to newspapers.

The senate then took up and passed, without debate, the bill reported by Garland from the committee on the judiciary, to punish counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds or other securities of foreign governments.

Harrison introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Richmond, Ind.

The senate took up the bill to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction conferred upon the United States in places out of their territory and dominion. This is the bill reported by Pendleton, from the committee on foreign relations, and provides an elaborate plan for government ministers and consuls of the United States in regard to the legal rights and responsibilities of citizens of the United States residing in China, Japan, Borneo, Egypt, Persia, Turkey and other eastern countries. When the reading of the bill was concluded the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Wemple, of the committee on railways and canals, reported a bill for the improvement of the Erie canal and maintaining the same free to the people.

The committee of the whole, Hewitt, of the ways and means, reported a bill to prevent the adulteration of teas. It is based on recent recommendations of the secretary of the treasury.

O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a protest of the chamber of commerce of Louisville, against the passage of any bill which allows the dredging of the great Kusabwa river in any other manner than prescribed for the Ohio river.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Converse in the chair, to continue the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The debate upon the bill was prolonged. Belford said the minority party yesterday, in referring to the attempt to get up a wool question, presented a magnificent spectacle. It reminded him of a race in which had entered the race with thrown up tail and jumped the track. Randall objected to this line of argument. Continuing, Belford said it was universally understood yesterday that Converse proposed bringing up his wool bill. Randall again objected. Belford replied, "No wonder you are afraid. The Democrats of the south have loaned themselves to a few leaders of the north who are leading them to ruin. Your graves are dug and we have contributed money to decorate them for ever." Debate was then continued on the merits of the bill.

Joaquin Miller today appeared before the house committee on territories and gave his view on the Mormon question. He characterized the Mormons as cranks and Guitaneau and opposed repressive measures only tending to incite them to further lawless acts instead of subduing them. This, he said, was the history of all such measures. Polygamy, he thought, was on the decrease and he prescribed education as a panacea for theills from which the people of Utah suffered. The Mormons as a people, in his opinion, were extremely ignorant persons led by cranks and those who had their ends to serve, and all that was necessary to bring them back to paths of morality was to show them their true condition.

The house committee on military affairs ordered a favorable report on the bill giving army telegraph operators, who served as such in the late war, the same right of homestead entry as allowed by enlisted men.

## COMMITTEE WORK.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The substitute for the Morrison tariff bill, placing coal, salt and lumber on the free list, was considered by the ways and means committee today. At the request of Mr. Kelley it was determined to hear tomorrow a delegation representing the bituminous coal in great. It was also agreed to continue an informal hearing until final action shall be taken on the measure by the committee. It is understood a vote will be taken Thursday. The house committee on naval affairs appointed Representatives Buchanan, McAdow and Boutelle a sub-committee to investigate the Jeannette expedition in accordance with the Washburn resolution adopted yesterday. The sub-committee is authorized to ask power from the house to call for persons and papers and have the expenses paid out of the contingent fund.

## THE NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is a copy of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman today, granting a copyright to newspapers:

Be it enacted, etc. That any daily or weekly newspaper, or any association of daily or weekly newspapers published in the United States or any territory thereof shall have the sole right to print, issue and sell for term of eight hours, dating from the hour of going to press, the contents of said daily or weekly newspapers, or collection of said newspaper association, excepting one hundred words.

Section 2.—That for an infringement of the copy right granted by the first section of this act the party injured may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction and recover in any proper action damages sustained by him from persons making infringement together with costs of suit.

A duplicate of the foregoing measure will be introduced in the house at the earliest opportunity by representative Tucker of Virginia.

## LAND OFFICE DECISION REVERSED.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The secretary of the interior has decided under the act of March 3, 1877, and June 9 1880, that clerks of district courts in Dakota may take final proofs of homestead entries without regard to the counties in which the court has held session. This is a reversal of a land office decision on the same point.

## PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The democratic congressional campaign committee met at the Arlington hotel this evening and arranged for the coming campaign. Sena-

tor Pendleton, chairman of the democratic caucus, presided, and Representative Post, secretary of the joint caucus, acted as secretary. A meeting of thirty states and four territories are represented on the campaign committee, these being the states and territories which send democratic senators or representatives to congress. Thirty-one members were present this evening. The following executive committee was selected on the part of the senate: Senators Garland, Kenna and Gorman; on the part of the house, Representatives Paige, Rosecrans, Stocklager, Stevens and Murphy. It was decided that this executive committee should be empowered to select members of the campaign committee for the states and territories not represented in either the senate or house by the democrats. These states and territories are Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico and Washington territory. No other business was transacted by the campaign committee. The executive committee met upon the adjournment of the campaign committee and organized by the election of senator Gorman as chairman and republican post secretary. The committee had an informal talk over arrangements to be made for the campaign but did not enter into the discussion questions of party policy. The revenue reform democrats appear to be in the minority on the executive committee. Senator Gorman and Senator Kenna are both "tariff" democrats as are Representatives Paige and Stevens. Representatives Stocklager and Murphy were Carlisle men and with Garland represent the tariff reform element. On the committee Representative Rosecrans voted for Carlisle for Speaker but in an incidental protectionist and endorses the Ohio tariff platform. The secretary of the committee is a "tariff" democrat. In the main the committee is composed of the younger element of the party.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Snow is four inches deep here and still falling.

## SPRING COMMITTEE TESTIMONY.

Ex-postmaster General James and Attorney General McVeigh were examined today by the Springer committee relative to the expenditures in the department of Justice in the prosecution of the star route cases. Mr. James said his attention was first specially called to star route matters by Ex-United States Senator Geo. A. Spencer of Ala., and other well informed gentlemen. It was then believed that millions of dollars had been wasted in unnecessary star service much of which never had been performed and which was procured by improper measures. It was maintained that an honest thorough investigation, would render practical many retrenchments without detriment to the service, which would not only make the post office department self-sustaining, but would yield a respectable revenue to the treasury. That I entertained such views was more or less known. I went to Washington on the night of the 2nd of March, 1881, in answer to a telegram from Whitelaw Reid, which I understood to represent Garfield's desire. On the 3rd I called on him in company with Reid. The latter said in substance, addressing Gen. Garfield, that he had asked me to come on as he (Gen. Garfield) had desired. He told me it was in reference to some suggestion of my name for postmaster general. I had said that if the treasury department was likely to come to New York that I did not want to be in the way. He (Reid) then assured me that that was now settled. General Garfield, addressing me, said: "That is absolutely settled. The treasury department cannot go to New York." Reid, continuing, said that General Garfield expected to get on satisfactorily and without friction with both factions in New York, and hoped that my appointment if made would help to that end, but wished to know whether in case controversies should be forced upon him he could be sure, if I were made postmaster general, that my natural affiliations in New York would not interfere with my hearty support of his administration.

## REPORT ON LAND GRANT FORFEITURE.

The senate committee on public lands at a special meeting last evening ordered a favorable report upon the house bill declaring a forfeiture of the lands granted the Texas Pacific railroad company in New Mexico, Arizona and California and restoring them to the public domain.

The house committee on public lands agree to report favorably to the house the bill to declare the Oatonagon and Brule river railroad company's land grant, stripped of the section providing for the confirmation of the acts of the department of the interior in permitting entries upon these lands. The land grant forfeiture which is recommended by the committee amounts to about one hundred and twenty sections of land and the entries upon these lands, which the bill sought to confirm aggregate between \$30,000 and \$40,000 acres. The committee also agreed to report favorably a bill to declare forfeited the unearned land of the California and Oregon railroad company amounting to about one million dollars.

## [SENATE.]

The senate bill extending the limits of the Yellowstone Park came up, and after a debate participated in by Vest, Ingalls, Dawes, McLellan and Harrison, the bill passed. Mr. Conger introduced a bill to authorize the erection of a public building at Jackson, Mich. The senate then, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, passed a bill authorizing the postmaster general to lease buildings for post office of the first, second and third classes, at reasonable rates for terms of not to exceed ten years. The chair laid before the senate the unfinished business, being the Pendleton bill providing for the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon the United States in places outside of their dominion. Debate arose, and while Pendleton was speaking Sherman asked and obtained unanimous consent to have read a message from the senate joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the senate contingent fund. On reading the message it was found that concurrence had been given, coupled with the proviso that the money should be used for no investigation other than such as had already been ordered. Butler and others, on hearing this condition, objected to its present consideration, and it went over. Butler said the condition was one that the house had no right to make. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to give to processes of the United States courts the same force in all states that the processes of the several states have in their respective states. After further debate on the Pendleton bill, the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Luna, delegate from New Mexico, was unseated and the seat given to F. A. Manzanarez, who was

sworn in. Several bills were reported from committee, including one to declare forfeited the Oatonagon & Brule river land grant. The naval bill was debated, and several amendments voted upon.

## POSTMASTERS CONFIRMED.

Wm. S. Malone, Mound City, Mo.; F. A. H. Briggs, Mandan, D. T.; John H. Prout, Bismarck, Minn.

## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

WINNIPEG, March 5.—The international convention was concluded tonight at Emerson, Manitoba. Following is a summary of the resolutions unanimously carried. An immediate construction of a railroad from the head of navigation of Lake Winnipeg to Fort Churchill on Hudson's bay. Such will be a strictly commercial undertaking, an abundance of traffic being already assured. It would be of vital importance to the Red river valley, as it is the natural highway for the trade of the valley. The practicability of the same is beyond question, and twenty-five cents per bushel would be added to the value of the wheat grown in the valley, and all industrial interests of the northwest would be stimulated. While Manitobans do not desire a political union with the United States, a close commercial union and untrammelled intercourse is absolutely necessary. The Red river channel should be improved for steamship use by congress and parliament. A committee was appointed to prepare an act to be submitted to the Manitoba legislature to provide for the carrying out of these resolutions and to appoint among the different counties of the province a sum to be raised to pay the interest on the cost of the road, also, to make contracts for building the road and to operate the same.

Col. Plummer of Fargo said: "Our interests and your interests are identical. It has become a prime necessity to secure more favorable outlets for our produce, and we should never let up until we have secured the improvement of river navigation. Immense sums lie idle in the treasuries of both governments and it would be wise and patriotic to devote a part of it to the improvement of the water course of the northwest for the benefit of the people. If such action is unconstitutional, the constitution must be overridden and the money sent out doing good. He was convinced that the route by Hudson's Bay could be completed in three years, and the produce of Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba shipped by that route to Europe.

Ex-Mayor McDonald, of Portage La Prairie, was pleased to see the unanimity of opinion on both sides of the line. He believed the farmers would be successful in securing the concession asked for from the Dominion government, and expressed the opinion that our representatives were not working in harmony for our interests, but were fishing for themselves. He trusted that the voice of the people would show them their feeling in the matter. Manitoba is entitled to all we are asking for, and would get it, yet we should use all constitutional means to support the premier in pressing our claims. That failing, we should then adopt all other means in our power, even that of armed force. Other speeches, urging a brave fight to carry out the projects named, were made.

## GREATLY REDUCED EMIGRANT RATES.

ST. PAUL, March 5.—On March 10th the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad will publish a large reduction in rates on emigrants' movables. By the new schedule rates from St. Paul to Devil's Lake, Grand Forks, Larimore, Grafton and St. Thomas, D. T., are reduced to \$10 per car; Fargo, Moorhead, Casselton and Glyndon, \$35; Fergus Falls, Wahpeton and Breckenridge, \$30; Crookston, Warren, St. Iliaire and St. Stephen, \$40. The reductions range from \$5 to \$20 per car. The classification as to what articles constitute emigrants' movables has been liberally increased, as compared with other roads. Much more latitude is allowed than by roads operating to Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and southern Dakota. It is expected lines operating from Chicago, Milwaukee and Peoria to St. Paul, will reduce their rates \$10 per car on all emigrant traffic, so that settlers can locate in the Red River valley at fully as low rates as are charged from Chicago to southern Dakota points. The Northern Pacific will soon announce similar reductions in its emigrant rates as far west as Glendale, Montana.

## COURE DE ALENE.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—The Journal's Fort Keogh, Montana, special says: The excitement about the Couer de Alene gold mines is intense throughout the west. Trains going west over the Northern Pacific railroad are well filled with men bound for the mines. Old miners, for some reason or other, believe the Couer de Alene is the richest discovery made in this country. Black Hills miners are flocking to Miles City, where they are taking west bound trains for the towns of Rathdrum, Belknap and Trout Creek, the nearest stations to the mines. It is believed that 2,500 miners from the Black Hills alone will go to the Couer de Alene region. It is reported here that about two hundred men a day are already arriving at the mines, and others are leaving, as usual in such cases. In conversation with members of the Deadwood delegation now in St. Paul the Journal learns that it is only the floating element of the camp that is now stampeding to Couer de Alene, but these include a good many practical prospectors.

## AN INTERESTING SUIT.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 4.—Suit will be commenced tomorrow by W. S. King and wife against Philo Remington and others to recover possession of certain valuable lands within the limits of this city. The amount involved is between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000. It is expected that a large number of suits will grow out of this, as the land has been sold, laid off in additions and resold to other parties.

## FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—Two passenger trains on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway collided last night near Juliette twenty-two miles from Macon. Engineer Howder and fireman Pruitt were killed and express messenger Clover badly hurt. One passenger had an arm broken. The engines and several cars were wrecked.

## CONFESSIONS OF THE CRIME.

DOVER, N. H., March 4.—A young French Canadian reached this city from Canada last night. Upon alighting from the train he said, "I am Desire Boudoir who killed Ed. Grant at Grant Falls, for which the jury convicted my father. Rather than have him suffer, probably a life imprisonment, I have come back to suffer the penalty of the crime." Boudoir was arrested

## WASHBURN

Is the county seat of McLean county, one of the finest for agriculture in the whole northwest. The county lies north of Burleigh on the Missouri river and is being rapidly peopled with live, energetic farmers.

## WASHBURN

Is about 40 miles north of Bismarck and lies directly on the river bank at an elevation of seventy-five to one hundred feet. It has one of the finest steamboat landings on the river, and is the distributing point for lumber and supplies of all kinds for an area of country equal to that of an ordinary eastern state.

## WASHBURN

Is destined to become to the Missouri slope what Grand Forks is to the Red River Valley, the most important town north of Bismarck on the Missouri river. Live men have taken hold of the affairs of the town and propose to build up a town of which North Dakota will be proud.

## WASHBURN

Has the best Hotel accommodations in the Northwest. There are three hotels, one of which is not inferior to the best in Bismarck even.

Among the other industries are the following: A first-class Flouring mill, two General stores, two Carpenter shops, two Blacksmiths, one Wagon maker, Telegraph office and a \$1,000 School building is being erected.

The finest Church in the northwest is also being built of the fine blue limestone found in this vicinity. The building is 30x55 and will be completed this season. Washburn has also a first-class brick yard, and a fine quality of lime is also burned at this point.

## WASHBURN

Has also a weekly newspaper, THE TIMES, edited by W. R. Maze. The times is the official organ of the county and among the best conducted, enterprising newspapers in North Dakota.

## WASHBURN

Has just been designated as the county seat of McLean county and a suitable Court House will be erected forthwith. McLean county has plenty of fuel. The river is skirted with a heavy growth of timber and in several places an excellent quality of lignite is found in inexhaustable quantities.

## WASHBURN

Is the headquarters of the Washburn Coal company, in which several prominent Bismarck as well as Washburn people are interested. On all maps now being made by the North Pacific railroad, a branch line running from Bismarck northward through Washburn is indicated and there is little doubt but this road will be built during 1884. For permanent, sure and profitable investment, Washburn, therefore offers extraordinary inducements.

The town lies on a gentle slope towards the river and commands a view of the Missouri from ten to twelve miles in each direction. Although Washburn has just been made the County-Seat, the prices of Lots in the town will not, for the present, be changed, as it is believed by the owners of the townsite that this liberal policy of offering good inducements to those who will improve the property will result in the more speedy up-building of an important town. For information regarding Lots in the town of Washburn, the COUNTY-SEAT of McLean County, address

Veeder & Satterlund,  
Washburn, D. T., or  
Carl Petersen,  
Bismarck, D. T.

All questions relative to FARM LANDS in McLean County, will be answered by the above parties. Settlers located on Government Lands free.

## The Bismarck Tribune.

THE organization known as the Knights of the Mystic Star Chamber has come to grief, and the occupation of Searles, grand dictator, or supreme secretary, is gone. He managed to pull the wool over the eyes of his brotherhood for a while, but when it was found that he had gotten up the secret society for the sole purpose of getting "influence" money in the coming political campaign, and that there was not another dark lantern concern of the kind on the face of the globe, then the other members kicked, and in such a vigorous manner that Searles had to go, with the brand of an impostor upon him. It is said he was asked to show his authority for being high mogul in the organization, but as he was self-constituted, of course could show nothing. The distrust of the members finally turned to downright disgust, and thus the fall of this mighty subject who claimed that he carried the mayoralty and the city council in his pocket.

There is a moral attached to this. The public should never take stock in men of too mysterious manners. Neither should any attention be paid to hand bills or alleged newspapers published without authority. Patronage given to such concerns is worse than thrown away. No encouragement should ever be given to a newspaper that refrains from giving its editor's name. These nobody-responsible sheets are a curse to any community and would not exist if it were not for patronage given under the mistaken belief that if not given, a certain amount of trade will be diverted from their establishments. This is a species of blackmailing that should not be tolerated. Legitimate newspaper advertising brings a class of trade that is reliable. Beware of dark lantern concerns.

ALTHOUGH the advices from above do not indicate that the people of the lower river will be endangered by floods this spring, still it is best always to be prepared. The Missouri is an uncertain stream, and floods are attributable more particularly to the condition of the weather at this season than the amount of snow or ice. A peculiarity of the Missouri river is that it breaks at its source first, followed by all tributary streams, flowing into the parent river above Bismarck. Continued warm weather in Montana and continued cold weather from Buford down are favorable conditions for a flood. By this condition of the weather the ice remains firm in the lower river and its break is forced by the quantity of water from above. The ice then breaks in large cakes and gorges are frequent. The low lands are overflowed and thus the damage to property on bottom lands. A few days ago it looked as if the floods of 1881 would be repeated. The Yellowstone broke and its waters raised the Missouri at Buford ten feet. Had warm weather continued the break would have continued down stream and floods would have been inevitable. The sudden fall in the temperature, however, tended to check the break and hold the ice solid. If this condition of affairs continues the waters from the upper tributaries will gradually waste their force by freezing on the bottom lands of the upper river or running on top of the ice in the Missouri. While the river will likely be higher this year than last, there need be no apprehension yet of serious floods.

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE will cut from its exchange list every paper that steals items. Think of the saving in postage to the TRIBUNE, with the Sioux Falls Leader as its only Dakota exchange—Sioux Falls Leader.

This gives the TRIBUNE an opportunity for saying what it has been wanting to say for some time. In groping among the myriads of newspapers from South Dakota, many of which owe their existence to the patronage of land offices, the Leader looms up in pleasing contrast. It is a neatly printed sheet, passably well edited, and is a credit to the town in which it is published, as well as the territory at large. If South Dakota had one-fifth the number of papers she has, and the excellence of those remaining were equal to the Leader, there would be a more pleasing state of affairs and that section of Dakota would be looked upon from abroad with much greater respect. The howling of some of these irresponsible representatives of corporation attorneys and townsite speculators work positive injury to the territory.

A NEW YORK Sun reporter interviewed the Marquis de Mores and found that gentleman a genuine boomer for Dakota. He says that near Bismarck he bought 20,000 acres of wheat lands. To induce farmers to settle around that land he gives to each new comer the use of 40 acres of broken land one year free, which gives the man a crop the first year he is there. In this connection it may be proper to state that the Marquis was induced to make heavy investments about Bismarck, through the instrumentality of Messrs. Allen & Barnes of this city, who have, during their year's residence in Bismarck, been the cause of investments running up into the millions. They being firm believers in the future of the Missouri slope, do not hesitate to recommend its advantages to capitalists whose means will help develop it.

THE new Fargo evening paper, the Broadaxe, has arrived in the city. In fact it arrived several days since, but Mr. Hannifin, the survivor of the expo-

nents of Jeffersonism in Bismarck, being absent, no public demonstration has yet taken place. That Mr. Hannifin will attend to this matter as soon as he returns from his visit to Gramercy Park, there can be no doubt. Seriously, however, the Broadaxe is a neat looking paper and it would surprise those Red River newspaper fellows if it should make a live of it.

THE Lisbon Clipper makes a good point in favor of Dakota statehood as follows: There are forty-eight sections of school land in this county, which will be sold for school purposes as soon as North Dakota becomes a state. Figuring this land at only \$5 per acre, the schools of this county are worth \$153,600, or sufficient wealth to place a school house within one mile of every settler in the county. The educational prospects of the county are certainly bright.

AN enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held at Brooklyn last week. One apostle of dynamite expostulated as follows: "Five hundred years of persecution have planted in Irishmen's hearts a hatred that cannot be eradicated unless wiped out in justice; and that is an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. [Applause.] God Almighty says we are to have an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. [Voices: 'We will have it!'] Until we murder an Englishman for every Irishman they have killed, we will never have fulfilled the command of God—the work He sent us here to do. Every man should take hold and do his duty for Ireland."

FRIENDS of the former chief engineer of the Northern Pacific will be pleased to read the following from the Pioneer Press of the 28th: "Gen. T. F. Rosser has been appointed chief engineer and manager of the Nicaragua canal and is to leave Minneapolis for New York tomorrow night, purposing to sail as soon as possible. The movers in the project desired Gen. Rosser to sail on the 1st of March, but this was impossible. He will spend three months in making the preliminary examination, the engineers who made the survey accompanying him. He will return in the early summer, and if he concludes to go into the undertaking, will spend the summer in collecting data and organizing for work in the fall. Gen. Rosser thinks the canal can be built for \$30,000,000 and will consume five years in construction."

## Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, fetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cured, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Peterson & Veeder.

## List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for at the Bismarck, D. T. postoffice for the week ending March 1, 1884:

Anderson, Mrs. Eli A. Ashley, J. T. B. Bates, Wm S. C. Campbell, Dugald Conway, Fred Cumberland, Jessie Campbell, Lient J. G. Clark, Mrs. Thomas D. Dohan, Miss Maggie Downes, Robert E. Flynn, Miss Aggie Farnie, James Fletcher, Lizzie Green, A. Goudy, Arvilla Gardner, Steve H. Hughes, Miss Ellen Hawley, Mr. Hubert, John Hawley, Thos Huntley, W. J. Jakobson, J. R. Johnson, Mrs. P. M. K. Kennedy, A. M. 2. Kieran, Jno. Kelly, Miss May M. McCargar, Mrs. A. McElroy, Alexander Morse, F. H. Morgan, John T. Morgan, J. F. Myers, L. D. Mead, Miss R. L. O'Connell, David P. Pietre, Henry S. Smith, Miss Hattie Y. Yeater, Horace

If the above are not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington, D. C.

In calling for any of the above letters please say "advertisers" and give date of list.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Postmaster.

## A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until last October she received a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months.

Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at Peterson & Veeder's drug store. Large bottles \$1.

## CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

## DR. PRICE'S CREAM

## BAKING POWDER

## The Most Perfect Made.

## A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.

Has been used for years in a million homes.

Its great strength makes it the cheapest.

Its perfect purity the healthiest.

In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

## THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacturers of Lupine Yeast, Gums, Dr. Price's Spec. Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

**CARTER'S**  
**LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE**

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Dullness after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**SICK**

Headache, for Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

**HEAD**

Aches they would bear—priceless to those who suffer from them, but those who are fortunate in their goodness will not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after it sick head

**ACHE**

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make doses. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In value at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

**CARTER MEDICINE CO.,**  
New York City

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.**

Tickets Only \$5. Shares in Proportion.

**L.S.L.**

**Louisiana State Lottery Company**

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in the best interest of all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Committees.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature, for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which the reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2, A. D. 1870.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state;

by over scales or postboxes.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING C. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 11, 1884—166th Monthly Drawing.

**Capital Prize, \$75,000.**

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each, Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion.

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$ 75,000  
1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....25,000  
1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....12,000  
2 PRIZES OF \$6,000.....12,000  
5 PRIZES OF 2,000.....10,000  
10 PRIZES OF 1,000.....10,000  
20 PRIZES OF 500.....10,000  
50 PRIZES OF 200.....20,000  
100 PRIZES OF 100.....25,000  
1,000 PRIZES OF 25.....25,000

APPROXIMATE PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$750.....6,750

9 Approximation Prizes of 4,500.....4,500

9 Approximation Prizes of 250.....2,250

1,067 Prizes, amounting to.....\$265,500

Applications for rates to clubs should be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

**NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,**  
New Orleans, La.

Postal Notes and ordinary letters by mail or express (all sums of \$5 and upwards) by express at our expense to be paid by express at our expense.

**M. A. DAUPHIN,**  
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**  
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY!**

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Nervous Debility, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco. Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Preventive Oil, Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in the sex, Inflammatory Losses, and Spermatorrhea caused by over-indulgence of the brain, self-abuse, sent by mail prepaid, recent price.

**GUARANTEED SIX BOXES**

any case. With each order received, 2 or 3 boxes, accompanied with \$8.00, we will

and the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Orders issued only by

**WOODWARD & CLARK & CO.,**

Wholesale and Jobbing Druggists

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

**FERRY'S**  
**SEED ANNUAL**

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to no one else.

It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Price, 25c. Postage, 10c.

Send to D. M. FERRY, 107 W. 27th Street, New York.

Binders, \$1.00 per dozen.

# THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

## By Telegraph

### The Division Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—[Special]—The bill agreed upon by the senate committee creates a new state out of Dakota south of the 46th parallel. It totally rejects and ignores the Sioux Falls convention and constitution and provides a commission consisting of the governor, chief justice and United States attorney of the territory to distract that portion of Dakota for the purpose of selecting delegates to a constitutional convention to be held at Yankton on December next. The election of delegates to this convention will be held on the fourth of November next. The bill gives the same territorial organization to North Dakota as now exists for the whole territory, including the four judges, and names Bismarck as the capital of North Dakota. In other respects the bill is identical with the Harrison bill. The regular associated press report of the proceedings says the bill is the same as the original bill.

### CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

The following message was sent to congress today:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In compliance with the act of congress approved January 16th, 1883, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," the civil service commission has made to the president its first annual report. That report is herewith transmitted together with communications from the heads of several of the executive departments of the government respecting the practical working of the law under which the commission has been acting. Upon the good results which the commission has already accomplished, I congratulate congress and the people, and I avow my conviction that it will hereafter prove to be still more a signal benefit to the public service. I heartily commend the zeal and fidelity of the commissioners and their suggestions for further legislation and I advise making such appropriations as shall be adequate for their needs. (Signed)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The report makes a volume of sixty-seven closely printed pages. It states that several results which appear to be the more direct objects of the law and civil service rules, as understood by the commissioners are:

First—That official authority and influence must no longer be used to impair the freedom of elections or to coerce the political action of citizens.

Second—Exertion to those in public service, whether under the form of political assessments or otherwise, for the purpose of paying the expenses of parties or candidates, must come to an end.

Third—Selections for executive service on a basis of official favor and partisan influence, must be suppressed by requiring examinations and other adequate tests of character and capacity as conditions for entering this service. The true responsibility and independence of legislative and executive departments under the constitution must be restored and preserved. Upon the subject of political assessments, the report says:

"There has been several violations of the law, but trifling sums were secured and the illegal practice ceased upon public attention being called to it. The amount collected from federal offices since the act went into effect is not more than one-half or one-fourth as much as formerly.

The evils of the spoils system are set forth at great length and the benefits to be derived from competitive examination are freely described.

The difficulty attending the classification of the civil service is dwelt upon at length, and the statement made that in large offices the power and opportunity for intrigues and selfish influence are dangerously great. In the three branches classified by the service, the number of places to be filled on the basis of competitive examination is in the aggregate 13,924. The increase since made in the classified service carries the number above 14,000.

### FISHING FOR VOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—A gentleman who called upon the president yesterday, stated to him that certain subordinate officers of the post office department in western state had expressed a fear of removal in case they advocated his renomination, because the senator who controls the patronage of that state is a candidate for the presidency, and claimed their allegiance and assistance. The president said he was surprised to hear this, and hoped it was not true. He believed every citizen, whether he was in an official position or not, was entitled to the right and privilege of freely expressing his preference and to work for the nomination of his favorite so far as he could do so without interference with his official duties. He further said every employee of the government should be protected in the exercise of the widest political liberty. No postmaster or other official had a right to dictate to any subordinate what they should do or who they should favor for the presidency or any other office. Every postoffice clerk or carrier had the same privilege of favoring and working for the candidate he preferred that his superior officer had, and would in all cases be protected in the exercise of that privilege.

### REDEMPTION NOTICE.

The secretary of treasury has given notice that the deputy will redeem the bonds embraced in the 126th call prior to maturity on May first, with interest to date of presentation.

### THE PROPOSED PENSION INCREASE.

Representative Matisson, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, has prepared a report to accompany his bill providing for an increase of pensions to soldiers' widows and dependent relatives from \$8 to \$12 per month. The report says the total number of widows and dependent relatives of soldiers of the late war now on the pension rolls is 72,130. Number of claims that will probably secure pensions, 33,603. Number of widows of soldiers of 1812 together with claimants who probably will receive pensions 18,600. The total number of pensions whose rates will be increased by the bill is estimated at 124,333 and the aggregate annual increase of pensions \$5,67,984. The report says owing to the age of those who will be affected by the bill that the pension list will rapidly decrease.

### An Execution.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—The Times Star, Jackson, Ohio, special says: Luke and M. Jones who with Luban Stephens had been found guilty of the murder of Andrew Lackey, were hanged today. They retired at 10 o'clock last night, after a long season of prayer with Rev. Hollingshead, a Methodist minister, who remained all night with the men. They slept soundly and had to be wakened at six this forenoon. They eat a hearty breakfast singing hymns meanwhile, and kept on singing and praying while preparing for the gallows. When the reporter entered the cell they greeted him cheerfully, saying: "We're

doing our best to die bravely." The procession formed in the jail. The prisoners amply guarded for fear of violence, passed out the front door with the sheriff, in full view of the crowd in the street, and into the door of the enclosure where the execution took place. The prisoners in the jail looked through the grated window upon the scene. The men stepped firmly to place, and the ropes were tied about their necks, after their arms and legs were tied. The minister, using notes, made a prayer lasting full half an hour. The drop fell at 11:02. William Jones struggled but Luke was still, his neck being undoubtedly broken. The body of William swung around and his legs were drawn up until they touched his brother's body, causing horror among the spectators. The bodies were cut down after the usual medical examination, and placed in the hands of friends. There was some talk in the crowd of lynching J. Johnson, now in jail for a recent murder.

### The Northern Pacific Express Competition.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 29.—The Journal's New York special says: The Wells Fargo Express company has notified the Northern Pacific that they shall require cars and conveniences for doing an express business throughout the entire line of the Northern Pacific, commencing on March 1. The latter has directed its officials to eject all express matter on its trains belonging to the Wells Fargo company. If the latter succeed by legal process in forcing the Northern Pacific to carry their matter, retaliating measures will be instituted by the Northern Pacific Express company by establishing express routes on all railroads now controlled exclusively by the Wells Fargo company. There is great excitement here in circles where the facts are known. A hard fight is expected. This is the threatened culmination of a contest long pending, and which has been carried into the courts. The Northern Pacific Express company is a solid and aggressive corporation, with no less a masterly guiding spirit than Vice President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, and as the Wells Fargo company is no mean combatant, the contest will be watched with interest.

### Up River.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 29.—The Journal's Fort Stevenson, Dak., special says: The latest news from Bismarck is that the flood of water and ice is breaking up the solid masses of ice and fears are felt for the low points on the river. The lowering of the temperature at a late hour last night tended to check the flood but it is anticipated that this will be only temporary as the weather is moderating and the snow is deep in the valley along the tributaries of the Missouri river on the north. Nothing short of two or three days of severely cold weather will now check the overflow. The channel could carry all the water were it not for the gorges, which must inevitably form from the masses of ice set in motion.

### Oregon Democrats.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 29.—The Journal's Portland, Oregon, special says: The democratic central committee for Oregon met here today. All counties in the state were represented. The action of the committee was very harmonious. After fixing the rates of appraisement for determining the number of delegates and discussing the general plan of conducting the campaign the committee selected Dallas as the place of holding the state convention, and April 17th as the date.

### A Scheme Unearthed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—A Portland, Oregon, special says: The Oregonian will publish tomorrow an article exposing a vast land robbing scheme under a legislative act of 1870, entitled an act providing for the selection and sale of swamp lands in Oregon. It charges H. C. Owen, of Eugene, with filing 4,000,000 acres, much of which was excellent grazing land, and charges that R. V. Ankeny, sent from Washington to examine the land on behalf of the government, was bribed to further the scheme of Owen. Thus far Owen has selected 372,000 of the millions filed. The Oregonian demands as a prevention of the corrupt speculation, an investigation by the legislature.

### Devil's Lake Extension.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 29.—The Journal's St. Paul railway gossip says: As soon as the season opens the Jamestown branch of the Northern Pacific will be extended. Material has been accumulated at Rockford, ten miles beyond Carrington, and at the first weather opportunity the work will be commenced. The extension is already graded to Minnewaukan, at the west end of Devil's lake, forty-four miles north of Carrington. The entire length of the road from Jamestown to Minnewaukan, when finished will be about ninety miles.

### The McLean Case.

FARGO, Feb. 29.—Very interesting scenes occurred today in the trial of the United States vs. McLean. The various counsel indulged in much sharp speaking and many personalities. The court room is constantly crowded. Weather mild and a breakup anticipated.

### Every Day A Victim.

ILLINOIS, Miss.—A passenger train on the Illinois Central road ran into a freight at Ten-galloo station this morning, killing engineer Fred Fieger. No one else was injured.

### Business Record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The business failures for the past week as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co.: United States, 193; Canada, 42. This is against 246 for the previous week.

### The Advance on Trinkitat.

TRINKITAT, Mar. 1.—Four thousand English troops under command of General Graham advanced on the rebel post at Trinkitat. The rebels are slowly and stubbornly resisting the advance of the English. On the line of advance the English saw hundreds of corpses of B. K. Pashaw army, with swarms of flies hovering over them. There was a dress parade feature about the English advance inspired by the music of bagpipes. They were received by a raking fire from Krupp guns and a rattling fusilade of musketry but moved steadily in a square. A piece of shell wounded Baker Pasha and twenty men were hit. After proceeding a thousand yards a halt was ordered and the men were directed to lie down. It was now noonday, clear and the winds dispersed the smoke of the rebels' fire, disclosing the rebels' movements. Then the British opened fire and the rebel fire rapidly slackened. An advance was at once ordered and the troops rose and approached the rebel works. The rebels were in no military order but held the position desperately. There were 2,000 of them in front

and hundreds on the side of the square. As the British advanced firing, the rebels rose within two hundred yards from them and ran head long with their spears upon the British lines. The fell dead, right and left, one of them holted and fell back suddenly. Having cleared the ground in front, the British attacked Fort Barnaby and carried it after a desperate fight. They turned two Krupp guns against the enemy but the British contested every inch. The British then stormed a brick building and at one o'clock the rebels bolted, the gatting guns and marathine rifles creating great havoc among them. The English force advanced to Teb, where the rebels made a last stand. After four hours of arduous fighting, the British gained possession of the rebel camp, and the cavalry charged the retreating rebels, who did not bolt, but gave the troopers blow for blow. The cavalry retreated slowly and the British kept up the fire. An advance on Teb will be made today. The losses of the British in the fight was 24 killed, and 124 wounded. The British captured four Krupp guns, two howitzers, and one machine gun. The rebels left four thousand dead on the field and suffered many wounded. They fought fiercely, but fired wildly. They contended with the cavalry hand to hand, although there were but few fatalities attending their onset with the spear. Baker Pasha and Col. Barnaby of the English force were severely wounded. Four officers were killed and nineteen wounded.

### Honoring Longfellow.

LONDON, March 1.—The bust of Longfellow was unveiled this morning. The ceremony was performed by R. Geo. Brothers Subalter of Westminster. Dean Bradley who had been expected to undertake the office was absent on account of a domestic affliction. Earl Granville, Sir Hugh Childers, Jas. Russell Lowell, Alice Longfellow, and Annie Longfellow, daughters of the poet, Mary Anderson, Munroe De Conway and Theodore Martin were among the distinguished persons present. The Prince of Wales sent a letter expressing regret that he was necessarily absent. Earl Granville made a speech eulogizing the character of the American poet, and dwelt on the refinement which was the chief charm of this illustrious man. He referred in a feeling manner to the presence of Longfellow's daughters and minister Lowell also made a speech in which he said Longfellow was a nature which consecrated this ground into which no unclean spirit could ever enter. In conclusion he accepted the tribute to his memory by thus placing his memorial in the poets corner between the busts of Chancery and Dryden in the name of the American people.

### A Railroad Assured.

ST. PAUL, March 1.—Director DeGraff, of the Duluth North and Southwestern, in an interview here tonight said that the survey party in charge of engineer Roberts, representing the English Syndicate, had entered upon the work of running the preliminary lines from St. Cloud to Willmar, some sixty miles, today, and will prosecute the work with vigor. The party will divide up in two or three squads and run as many lines at the same time. Mr. DeGraff says the capital is secured and president Long is enroute home. "We shall not stay our progress," said Mr. DeGraff, "until we divert the products of central and southern Dakota and northern Minnesota from Chicago and Milwaukee to the lake port outlet, we having a more direct route. Such a showing of statistics and geographical conditions was made as to satisfy the English capitalists that our route is the most feasible yet suggested." Mr. DeGraff leaves for Duluth tonight.

### The Case Against McLean.

MINNEAPOLIS, Mar. 1.—The Journal's Fargo Special says: The case of Jno. A. McLean, a prominent Bismarcker, for the removal of wood from government land is now on trial here before Judge Hudson. The case is exciting much interest and able counsel is disputing every inch of the ground in the case and it is being sharply contested. McLean is held as the principal in the case and it will be necessary to prove that he authorized the woodhawks to go beyond the limit of his contract with the government to form a basis for the case. McLean denies that he authorized work beyond the covenant of his contract with the United States. The case involves many new and delicate points.

### Heavy Loss by Fire.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—The extensive works of the United States stamping company at Portland, this state, are burning. They were filled with machinery for stamping tin, and employed about 500 hands, turning out and stamping six or eight carloads of goods per day. The building will be wholly destroyed. The loss is reported very large. One report places the loss at \$2,500,000, and says that one room contained \$1,000,000 worth of dies. The works of T. R. Flickinger & Co., adjoining the stamping works, will be saved. The amount of insurance is not learned.

### Blizzards Victims.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 1.—The Journal's Valley City special says: The bodies of the Nelson children victims of the late blizzard have been found. The body of the youngest was found in a snow cave which had been dug by her father for the purpose of providing protection for the children from the storm. The oldest child had left the cave and wandered off about a mile where her body was found. The bodies of the father and children will be buried at Sanborn tomorrow. The body of the father was found several days since.

### Broken Levees.

MEMPHIS, Mar. 1.—The appeals Greenville Mississippi special says: Early this morning a break occurred in the levee on the Lower and Hughes place, 35 miles above here. The break is 350 feet wide and hourly enlarging. All plantations in that section will be overflowed. Two breaks occurred at Columbia, Arkansas, 2 miles above here on Tuesday. Plantations will undoubtedly overflow. The river is 5 inches higher than last year and within 10 inches of the record of 1882.

### The Express Fight.

ST. PAUL, March 3.—In the matter of the express war between the Northern Pacific and Wells, Fargo & Co. no orders have yet been received from New York for the agents of Wells, Fargo & Co. to interfere with the past methods of doing business, although orders are expected specifying that their west bound packages shall be accompanied by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messengers. There is some business of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s at Missoula awaiting shipment. If these shipments are made the messengers of Wells, Fargo & Co. will accompany the packages, or at

tempt to, and the ball will open. Mr. Atherton, representing Wells Fargo & Co., now in St. Paul, and Col. Clough, counsel of the Northern Pacific railroad, were both seen, but said there was nothing new. From another source it was learned that the Northern Pacific outgoing trains were guarded at the depot to prevent Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messengers from boarding them.

### A Bushel of Money Gone.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Prentiss Tiller, money clerk of the Pacific Express company here, and whose father is a Louisville detective, disappeared about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, taking with him one or two valises full of money packages to a total amount of nearly \$75,000. It is a custom of the company to keep the money clerk and day watchman on duty in the office on Sunday, the doors being barred by chain and locks, and no one being admitted except the messengers who arrive on the morning trains and who have money packages to turn over. Yesterday afternoon Tiller was on duty and the watchman remained in the back room tending to the door, the front doors being kept locked. About 2 o'clock the watchman went out to lunch, leaving three messengers sitting by the stove. While he was gone Tiller went out and returned with a stranger, whom the messengers supposed to be a new clerk or messenger. Tiller and the stranger went into the front office and were thought no more of. An hour later Tiller came into the back office to wash his hands and remarked to the watchman who had returned, that "he believed he would go out and get some lunch." Wiping his hands he re-entered the front office and was not seen again. Half an hour afterward the watchman walked into the front office to get something and was surprised to find the front door unlocked and Tiller absent. He spoke to the messengers who were sitting by the stove in the rear and they told him of the stranger. This alarmed him and he summoned the superintendent who soon discovered that about a bushel of money packages were missing. The detectives have learned nothing as yet of the whereabouts of Tiller, or the money. R. G. Butler, agent of the company says there can be no doubt that the man brought to the office by Tiller was a confederate and that he and Tiller took all the packages from the safe, examined them, and selected such as they desired or were the easiest to dispose of. Several envelopes were found which had been cut at one end, but as they contained checks they were not taken. Other packages containing silver were also left. Butler thinks however there must have been nearly a bushel of packages taken and that there was probably another on the outside as the weight of the packages, many of which contained gold coin would have been heavy to have been easily and quickly handled by two persons. Tiller and his pal must have worked over an hour in preparing their plunder during which time the watchman entered the front office in which they were engaged two or three times, but it was easy for the confederate to hide himself behind the closely boarded part of the messengers pens in which they did their work. When everything was ready the front door was unlocked, and Tiller went into the rear room ostensibly to wash his hands, but really to learn the position of the watchman and the messengers, and finding everything favorable to the exit of his confederate he gave the signal to go. Shortly afterward the watchman went into the front office and finding the door unlocked and Tiller not present, he telephoned Mr. Butler and Mr. Fuller the general manager of the company, and they came to the office at once. While it was evident that a robbery had been committed, they could not get into the safe to ascertain what was missing, as Tiller had taken all the keys. It was after midnight when the safe was opened and considerably later when information was given out to the police. When notified, telegrams were sent to conductors leaving the city, describing Tiller. It was learned this forenoon that Tiller brought to the office on Saturday afternoon a large leather valise, which he put in the basement. It could not be found today, and from this fact it is believed that preparations for the robbery were made on Saturday.

### International Affairs.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., March 3.—The delegates of the chamber of commerce of Grand Forks are alive to the importance of the international interests which will be considered and commented by the Emerson convention tomorrow and next day, and are prepared to properly represent Dakota and lay before that convention the facts and figures. The matter to be considered by that body are summarized as follows: First—the object in building a road to Fort Churchill from the Northwest corner of lake Winnipeg in the province of Manitoba. Second—As a commercial undertaking. Third—Important to relieve the valley of immediate action in the premises. Fourth—National highway of exports and imports for the valley. Fifth—Route declared practical, but a speedy examination advised. Sixth—Opening of the route will advance the price of wheat twenty-five cents per bushel and enhance the value of lands. Seventh—Much immigration cheap. Eighth—All industrial interests will be stimulated by it. Ninth—Manitobians are alarmed at the taxation and debt incurred by aid of the Canadian Pacific. Tenth—Repudiates the political but esteems the commercial relations with the Union. Eleventh—Congress and the dominion government to be asked to improve the Red river for steamboat navigation. Twelfth—Eight and duty of Manitoba to extend the boundaries to Hudson's bay. Thirteenth—Refusal to extend followed by the purchase of the railway charter by the local government already granted by the Dominion. Fourteenth—In case of failure to buy, will build anyhow, as an act of supreme necessity. Fifteenth—Canadian Pacific not injured but benefitted by the Hudson's bay route, in the value of its lands and increased traffic. Sixteenth—Alleges it to be a patriotic duty of those holding the charter to build the road in order to compete with Russia and India. Seventeenth—Admiral of the Northern squadron requested to cruise in Hudson's bay. Eighteenth—Committee appointed to wait on the provincial government to urge the necessary legislation to carry out the objects of the resolutions.

### The Mouse River Country.

ST. PAUL, March 3.—Col. O. M. Towne is in this city en route from St. Louis to his Mouse river ranch. Interviewed he said he had just purchased in the blue grass district of Missouri two car loads of short grade Hereford heifers, which he would have shipped in June to his ranch. He proposes to grow a fine grade of stock for sale in Montana to cross with the range cattle on that great grazing ground. Col. Towne says the Mouse river

## The Bismarck Tribune.

## Capital City Chips.

Masquerade ball tonight.

The market is again supplied with anthracite coal.

Negotiations are pending for the publication of a newspaper at Sims.

The crossing on the ice yesterday was regarded as being very dangerous.

Bob Roberts and a number of other Little Missourians are in the city.

Bishop Walker has not yet visited Jamestown Valley City or Grand Forks.

George Peoples has taken up his residence in his new brick block at Mandan.

Services will be held regularly at the Episcopal church every Sunday hereafter.

The re-opening of the Opera House affords amusement to good sized audiences.

Dr. W. Lambert has just returned from France and will resume his practice.

There is but one more meeting of the present city council before the spring election.

C. H. Phelps has ordered for the First National bank, elegant marble top mantles.

His complete name is Antoine de Vallon-brass, and his title the Marquis de Mores.

Over a dozen new telephones will be added to the Bismarck exchange as soon as the wires can be strung.

The Knights Templar of Bismarck will hold special services on Easter Sunday at the Episcopal church.

Geo. Wirth, the architect of nearly all the new brick blocks of Bismarck, arrived last night from St. Paul.

C. H. Phelps announces a reserved space this morning. He will state some interesting things in a few days.

The Mandan Pioneer has discovered that the growth of a man does not in any way impair the growth of his son.

Both east and west bound trains were hauled by two locomotives yesterday, the first having a snow plow attachment.

Messrs. McLean, Stoyell and others, who have been in attendance upon the United States court at Fargo, are expected home tonight.

Sioux City is a little uneasy about the prospective hard break-up of the Missouri. There is no cause for uneasiness yet.

Lient. Sage returned yesterday from Fargo, where he was a witness in the timber deprestations case. Major Sanger will return today.

John A. McLean returned from Fargo last night and was numerously congratulated upon his vindication and the verdict of "not guilty."

An attempt is being made to organize a secret society to be known as the National Political Union. It is the defunct Knights of the Mystic Star Chamber under a new name.

J. A. McConnell, traveling passenger agent of the great Alter Lea route, was in the city yesterday distributing choice and highly colored literature relating to that popular thoroughfare.

The bill repealing the timber culture act passed one branch of Congress some time since, but for some unaccountable reason no announcement of the fact appeared in any of the press reports.

The name of Receiver W. H. Francis has been mentioned in connection with the mayoralty. Also that of Justus Bragg. The fact that Mr. Francis holds a government office makes him ineligible.

The contract was let yesterday for a new school house on section 11, township 137, range 79, north of the Agard bottoms. Burleigh county has the best school buildings of any county in the territory.

The spring election will be held April 7th. Considerable interest is being manifested in the event. The judges of election were appointed by the mayor and city council last evening and are named elsewhere.

It is understood that a movement is on foot for the organization of another company of militia, each member of which will be required to purchase his own uniform, arms and equipments, at a probable cost of \$65.

Jamestown Capital: From the town of Bloomfield, Ohio, a little town of three or four hundred inhabitants, thirty families are coming to Dakota, so we are informed by Mr. Jones, who has just returned from there.

Jamestown Capital: Mr. Connor, formerly of the Siberian house, Bismarck, has taken the management of the Commercial hotel of this city, and will give that popular hostelry the benefit of many years of experience in his line.

There are no burns in the city, and have been none all winter. They do not like Chief of Police Harper, and move on. As evidence of the absence of a law defying element, there have been but three city arrests during the past month.

Fargo Argus: It is said Col. Thomas McGivern, formerly of Fargo, but now of Bismarck, will soon take unto himself a partner. As Thomas is "an eighteen, what's matter with you," there is no reason to wish him but a life of joy and happiness.

Bishop Walker returned east on last evening's train, intending to stop over at Jamestown for services on Friday evening. It is his intention to make a thorough visitation of his extensive diocese. He will return to Bismarck in about two weeks, and will visit Mandan at the same time.

Mandan Pioneer: The man who leaves the territory cannot, of course, claim exemption upon his homestead. If he lives in another state or territory, a house in which he may have resided ceases to be a homestead. This is a point of considerable local interest, and one of course upon which there is no dispute.

A beautifully constructed model of H. M. S. Pinnafore, with the "sisters and the cousins and the aunts," and all the rest of the crew on board, is on exhibition at the Merchants. It is the work of a soldier at Fort Lincoln, and was whittled out with a knife and a chisel. It is to be disposed of at a raffle.

Mr. M. J. Edgerly yesterday exhibited in the TRIBUNE editor's room a carnival copy of the New Orleans Times Democrat, containing beautifully colored illustrations of the more marked features of the late Mardi Gras festivities in that city. The pictures are beautiful ones and are striking evidences of the costly beauties of the celebration.

Registered at the Sheridan house are: E. W. de Lorimer, St. Paul; G. W. Schmid, Minneap-

olis; J. H. Ballard, N. P. Ex; W. B. Fuller, N. P. railroad; J. T. Williamson, Washington; J. J. Brown, St. Paul; Jo A. McConnell, St. Paul; W. C. Wood, Chas E. Fuller, Chicago; J. D. King, Omaha; Geo. Wirth, St. Paul; J. L. Cherry, N. P. Ex; J. R. Dean, Pierre.

The Coeur de' Alene mines are being extensively advertised by the Northern Pacific railroad. In the eastern cities thousands of bangers have been posted, reading, "Ho! gold fields of North Idaho, 2,000 nuggets of gold and \$100 per man per day." As the people going to these mines have to pass through the great wheat fields of Dakota, this section will get its full quota of advertising.

Dr. Hersey, who has just returned from Yankton, thinks that town the proper place for the insane hospital. He would get there himself if he had to stay there. He says, however, he saw one team and two boys on the streets. The absence of people was explained by the tavern keeper. He said a number were in Washington and the rest were roaming about the territory in search of something or someone to kick against. The hotel was thankful that the kickers were out of town, as in their absence the quiet of the town was undisturbed.

The Mandan Pioneer recently published an immigration edition, and this is the way it was received: The Pioneer says: "There are now in this office 10,000 (ten thousand) copies of the Immigration Edition of the Pioneer. In three days about 9,000 (nine thousand) of these will have been sent out. Some go in lots of from 25 to 1,000 to parties who have purchased them at prices ranging from 10 cents a copy to \$50 a thousand. About 4,000 go in wrappings that are now lying in this office, to 4,000 different people, scattered all over the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Up to date 10,000 copies have been distributed, and that very effectually. If earnest work, a systematic method of distribution, and liberal expenditure of money on an immigration edition of a newspaper will do anything to help settle up a country, we are looking for it in this case."

## City Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the city council was held last evening, all members being present except Messrs. Wakeman and Griffin.

The minutes of two previous meetings were read and approved.

The report of City Justice Hare for the month of January, 1884, accompanied by a bill for \$9.25 for fees, was presented and referred to the committee on claims.

The committee on claims reported the following bills as correct, and on motion orders were ordered drawn in payment of the same: McLean & Macnider, oil, etc., in 1882, \$38.85.

Robert Macnider & Co. oil, etc., for January, 1884, ..... 7.40

John Hoagland, lumber, etc. ..... 51.20

John Hoagland, for 3d street crossings, ..... 153.60

C. L. Baker, water for engine house, ..... 5.00

The committee instructed to investigate the subject of purchasing a team for the fire department, and to secure the printing of the city ordinances, reported progress and was granted further time in which to report.

A. T. Sherwood presented a communication asking that his city personal property tax be abated, as the property taxed is in Burleigh county but not in the city of Bismarck. Referred to the city attorney.

L. J. Stewart, policeman, presented a petition asking that the increase of salary recently granted him, date from January 1st, 1884, instead of February 1st.

On motion, the request was disallowed.

The following bills against the city, were presented and referred to the committee on claims: M. P. Slattery, 8,600 lbs of coal, ..... \$75.00

T. J. Hines, repairing and cleaning engine, ..... 10.50

James Noonan, team at fire, ..... 10.00

Samuel Clinge, watchman, one day at fire, ..... 2.00

Robert Macnider & Co. oil, etc., for February, ..... 7.50

Malloy & Stoyell, two teams at fire, ..... 25.00

Bismarck Tribune, printing, ..... 90.50

On motion the salaries of city officers for the month of February were allowed, and orders ordered drawn in payment of the same.

On motion of the mayor the city clerk was authorized to issue a call for the holding of a city election on the first Monday in April for the election of a mayor, six aldermen, treasurer, city clerk and city justice.

The following judge of said election and members of the board of registration were appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council:

First ward—John Whalen, C. S. Weaver, Wm. M. Falconer.

Second ward—J. H. Marshall, Frank Donnelly, Asa Fisher.

Third ward—John Rea, E. L. Faunce, Frank Stone.

On motion of Alderman Bogue the mayor was instructed to appoint a committee of three to audit the city treasurer's accounts. The mayor named Aldermen Bogue, Goff and Slattery as such committee.

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The following judge of said election and members of the board of registration were appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council:

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Second ward—J. H. Marshall, Frank Donnelly, Asa Fisher.

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